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624 1911

Darling & Beahan

311 Northern grown Seeds
Petoskey Mich A



No. 1 Napoleon
No. 2 American
No. 3 Wellington

SPRING OF 1911

After the balance of this catalog is ready for the printers, we find that we have no room left in which to talk about ourselves. We are just as well satisfied, for we have been talking about ourselves for the past twenty years, until people must be tired of it and want a rest.

Even if we crowd something else out, we are going to take space enough in which to thank not only those who have bought seeds of us, but those who have so generously encouraged us by words of appreciation and kindness, not only to ourselves, but to others. We fully appreciate the fact that our future success depends almost entirely on these, our **Satisfied Customers**, and that it is through them, more than through any efforts of our own, that we have been able to increase the volume of our business from 25 to 75 per cent every year since we have been in the mail order business. This alone speaks better for us, our seeds, and our treatment of our customers, than anything we could possibly say about ourselves, for had we not been treating our customers about right, we could not possibly have made the enormous gains we have.

Wishing all who read this a very prosperous year, with good health, good crops, and good prices, we are.

Yours very truly,

DARLING & BEAHAN.

PETOSKEY, MICHIGAN, Jan. 1, 1911.

SOME THINGS TO REMEMBER WHEN ORDERING SEEDS

Always use the Order Blank, when you have one. If you haven't one, use any kind of paper or write for more order sheets. We are always glad to furnish them when needed.

Keep a Copy of Your Order

Sometimes persons think they order things which they neglect to place on the order sheet. When seeds are received, unpack them at once and check them by your copy of the order. If anything is missing and nothing is said about sending it later, write us about it at once and we will give it immediate attention.

Write your Name and Address Plainly. This is very important. Nearly all delays in filling orders are caused by the ones ordering being careless in this respect. Fill out all spaces at the head of sheet, except where we say not to, plainly and correctly.

Write Nothing but the Order on the Order Sheet. If you wish to write anything besides the order, write it on a separate sheet of paper, but mail it in the same envelope. Both letter and order will receive more careful attention if they are on separate sheets.

Use Numbers instead of Names. As a convenience to our customers we have numbered each variety of seeds listed in this book. In ordering it is not necessary to write out the name of the variety wanted. The number is all that is necessary.

Always Send Remittance with Order. We do not sell goods on account, neither do we send them C. O. D. You run no risk in sending money to us with order. We are well known as being responsible seedsmen, and any bank, express company, or merchant who subscribes to the commercial agencies can look up our financial standing for you.

Send Money by Postoffice Money-order, Express Money-order, Bank Draft, or by Registered Letter. We will guarantee it to reach us safely if sent by any of the above-named ways, properly addressed. Do not send money in a letter without registering it.

Send Postage Stamps for orders amounting to less than One Dollar.

Do not send Personal Checks. It only delays your order while we send the check forward for collection. We are obliged to do this for our own protection.

Make all Money-orders, Drafts, and Registered Letters payable to **Darling & Beahan, Petoskey, Michigan.**

We Pay Postage or Express Charges on all seeds and potatoes to the amount of one pint or one pound, unless they are ordered from our wholesale list. But under no circumstances will we pay charges on larger amounts than the above, unless money is sent with order for that purpose.

Order now. We always advise our customers to order just as early as possible. We plan to have our catalog reach you about the time at which you ought to be considering your seed order. To avoid a rush and perhaps delay in the very busy months near seed time, it is a great convenience to us and usually an advantage to you, to have orders placed early.

Every order is filled immediately on arrival if safe to do so. If for any reason it can not be filled at once, we mail an acknowledgment of the order. If goods or acknowledgment is not received within a reasonable length of time, it may be assumed that the order has gone astray or has not been made out correctly. We will, when notified of such a case, use our best efforts to trace it out without delay.

Seeds Given Away, or Extras

Every year we **distribute free** to our customers large quantities of seed packets of choice and rare sorts. The larger the order the greater will be the number of extras thrown in as a rule, exceptions being made only when heavy bulk seeds are ordered, such as farm seeds.

Our Packets

We guarantee that our packets are large size and well filled with choice, fresh seeds. Our customers say that our packets are larger and better filled than most seedsmen's packets. We have no half-size packets.

DISCOUNTS AND PREMIUMS

We offer no confusing discounts and free premiums of any kind, but allow each purchaser to select his own premiums, as follows:

50 Cents Worth Extra in Packets for Every Dollar Remitted for Packets and Ounces Only. We wish to call the attention of our customers to the fact that this discount does not apply to quarter pounds, half pounds, pints, quarts, pecks, or bushels, nor does it apply to plants, bulbs, small fruits or trees. On completion of your order, add the total amount sent for seeds by the packet and ounce, and for each one dollar remitted for seeds in these quantities, you may select your own premium on the basis of fifty cents worth of extra packets for each dollar remitted.

Special. Your premium of 50 cents extra on each dollar remitted for packets and ounces must be selected in **packets only**.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON POTATOES. All orders for potatoes sent in with the cash so as to reach us before February 1st, may be discounted 7 per cent. This offer applies only to potatoes.

OUR GUARANTY

We Guarantee our seeds and potatoes to be true to name and not to be surpassed by any, for seed purposes, to the extent that if they prove to be otherwise, we will refill the order free of cost. We could not give this broad warranty did we not grow our own seeds and know exactly what they are. While we exercise the greatest care to have our seeds pure and reliable in every respect, we do not give any warrant other than the above.

We Also Guarantee that all money sent us by registered mail, postoffice or express money-orders, or bank drafts, made payable to us as directed, will reach us safely. That the order will be filled promptly and accurately, and the goods will reach you in good condition, providing we are allowed to judge as to a safe time at which to ship potatoes.

All Seeds Tested

We absolutely test all the seeds we handle, and know just what they will germinate. That is why we can guarantee them so strongly. We know they will grow—know they will please you. If they do not, you come back at us, and that will be poor business policy for us. You get tested seed from us.

DARLING & BEAHAN, Petoskey, Mich.

County _____ State _____

Filled by _____ *Checked by* _____
How Sent _____ *Date* _____
Bags _____ *Boxes* _____ *Bbls.* _____
Order No. _____ *Received* _____

[illegible]

ORDER SHEET FOR DARLING & BEAHAN'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

[illegible]

READ! You will do us a great favor if you will write below the names and postoffice addresses of persons that you know plant seeds. In return for your kindness, you May Include in Your Order a 5c. packet of seeds free. (Please have names spelled correctly.)

[illegible]

D. & B.'S Northern Grown Seed Potatoes

Northern Grown Seed Potatoes are no longer considered a luxury or an experiment, but a necessity by those who have given the matter thought and have thoroughly tested it out. They have learned from experience that the great gain in yield, earliness, and quality much more than repays them for the little extra cost of seed.

Of course, it costs a little more to plant an acre with our potatoes than it does with your own run-out home-grown potatoes, but it is money well invested when at an additional cost of from \$5 to \$10 you can produce potatoes that will sell for from \$25 to \$50 more. The labor will be just the same, and all that is over is clear profit, and profit is what most people grow potatoes for.

Some have purchased so-called **Northern Grown Potatoes** from their local dealer or seedsmen, and have had such poor success with them as to make them believe that **Northern Grown Potatoes** are no better for planting than any other. The facts are, the potatoes they bought were not **Northern Grown** at all. Probably the one who sold them was perfectly innocent, having purchased them from some one who claimed that they were grown in the north.

How are you to know when you are getting **Northern Grown Potatoes**? This question is easily answered. We grow all our seed potatoes right here around Petoskey, which is as far north as most potatoes will mature. We are right in the center of the best potato-growing section in the world. With potatoes so easily procured right at our doors we would not be very likely to ship in potatoes from farther south, paying more for them than we would have to at home, and sell them to you for **Northern Grown**. It is, therefore, very evident that if you purchase your seed potatoes from us, you will receive potatoes that were grown as far north as it is possible to successfully grow them.

We believe that we are the largest growers of seed potatoes in this country, and we do not believe that there is another seed house that gives its seed potatoes the care we do. We take just as much care in growing them as we do any of our other seeds. In the first place, the seed we plant is selected, one potato at a time, only the most perfect tubers of medium size being used, each variety being planted by itself, and is closely watched during the growing season. If any plants develop that we do not consider as being what they should be, they are marked with a stake and are dug and carried out of the field before the others are dug. After seed has been given such care, we have no fear of complaint about its being mixed or not true to name.

We not only grow potatoes for our own immense retail trade, but we grow for many other seedsmen. We can sell to you just as low as we do to them, but if you buy of them you will be obliged to pay them our first price with their profit added. If you do not believe this, just compare our catalog prices with theirs.

CUTTING AND PLANTING

Believing as we do in large seed, we plant only the most perfect tubers of medium size. These we cut in two equal parts and plant one part in a hill. We claim that the large piece has more substance than a small one and will give the young plant a better start in life. This is especially true in dry weather, when the dry hot soil soon absorbs the moisture in the small piece and leaves nothing to support the young plant which always remains weak and spindling.

The distance apart at which seed should be planted is of great importance and should be determined from the nature of the potato to be planted. If planted too close, the tubers will not have room to grow and so will be small. If planted too far apart, valuable land will not only be wasted, but the ground will dry out on account of not being shaded by the tops. A good rule to go by is to plant the potatoes far enough apart to give the tops room to spread so that when they are fully developed they will just nicely cover the ground. The early varieties usually have small tops and will not need as much space as the late, strong-growing sort.

In Northern Michigan we plant our potatoes so as to be able to cultivate them both ways. This is a little the most expensive way of planting, but we think we more than make up for this extra expense in the saving we make on hand hoeing. Potatoes planted in this way stand dry weather better and yield better on account of having the soil more thoroughly worked.

For a general crop of the large-vine sorts we make our hills three feet apart each way, which we have decided brings the best results. For the smaller varieties this distance may be reduced to thirty-six by twenty-eight inches. When planting in rows to cultivate one way, the rows should be from thirty to thirty-six inches apart and the seed should be dropped from eighteen to twenty-four inches apart in the rows.

The depth for planting potatoes depends on the soil on which they are planted. If it is high and light so that it is liable to dry out, deep planting is advisable followed by level cultivation, but if the soil is inclined to be wet, shallow planting is very necessary. In the latter case use a wing shovel for the last cultivation so as to grow the tubers above the natural level of the ground and allow the water to settle away between the rows.

SOIL

The potato has a great advantage over nearly all other crops grown by the farmer for the reason that it can be grown with fair success on nearly all kinds of soil, in all climates, and under nearly all conditions. This is the reason why it is so universally grown.

For the most profitable cultivation of this crop, three conditions are necessary; namely, an open location, well drained land, and a soil of deep loamy nature suitable for deep cultivation. A fertile sandy loam is considered a good potato soil, but grand good crops are often grown on heavy clay soil or muck. But after all is said, the fact still remains, that a deep, rich, mellow loam is an ideal soil for potatoes and will average the largest yields of the best quality. A good clover sod plowed in August and harrowed at intervals until planting time, is considered by our best potato growers as better than stubble or land that has previously grown a cultivated crop.

We get our best potatoes from new land on which there never has been a crop grown. Potatoes grown on this kind of land always do well, never blight, and are never scabby. Unfortunately, farmers, as a general thing, are not as favorably located as we are in this respect.

CULTIVATION

Immediately after the potatoes are planted, the ground should be gone over with a smoothing harrow, which operation should be repeated at least once a week, either with smoothing harrow or weeder, until the tops are at least four inches above the ground. This keeps the small weeds down until the potatoes are large enough to cultivate. Potatoes treated in this way are never weedy and very seldom need any hand hoeing. After this, keep the cultivator going until the tops are large enough to interfere. You can not cultivate potatoes too much, as long as the young tubers are not disturbed. Do not cultivate deep; it is not only unnecessary, but injurious to the growth of the plants.

POTATO BLIGHT

This dread disease has become a very serious problem to the potato grower. It is never absent from the potato field, although it shows up worse in some localities than others, and is more apt to show during a damp season than during a dry one.

Although a great deal of experimenting has been done, no sure remedy has been discovered, so we are left to evade it the best we can. The chief means of evading it is in the selection of the seed we plant. Like always produces like, and a weak, run-out potato always produces a weak, sickly plant. The weak is always the first to succumb to disease, in the vegetable as well as the animal kingdom.

Our main hope, then, is in the strong vigorous stock and in strong young seedlings that are being continually introduced, some of which are almost, if not entirely, blight proof. Vigorous, healthy growth, being the main defense against this plague, it stands to reason that potatoes grown from our **Hardy Northern Seed** would be far less liable to attacks from it than would those grown from weak, slow-growing, run-out stock.

Very seldom do we see a field of potatoes in the north that is at all affected with blight, and blight in a field planted with **D. & B's True Northern Grown Seed Potatoes**, is almost an unheard-of occurrence. The plants do not have the disease in their blood, in the first place, and grow so strong and fast that the disease has no effect on them.

SEND YOUR POTATO ORDERS EARLY

All orders are booked in the order in which they are received, and will be filled in the same order. If we should run out of some variety, the one ordering late will be the one who will be disappointed. All potato orders will be shipped as early as we think it safe to ship unless we are instructed to the contrary. If we are allowed to use our own judgment as to safe time to ship, we will guarantee arrival safe from freezing. Otherwise potatoes will be shipped at purchaser's risk.

Kindly mention in order if you wish shipment made by freight or express. It is also well to remember that it costs no more to send a barrel of potatoes by freight than it does to send a peck. Many persons will order a peck of potatoes sent by freight, thinking that they can not afford to pay freight charges on a whole barrel, when the facts are, the freight would have been no more on a full barrel than he was obliged to pay on the one peck. The railroads have what they call a minimum rate. No package will be carried for less than this minimum amount, let it be ever so small. This is a good thing to remember, for if you do not need a whole barrel of potatoes, you can have it filled with some other kinds of seed, or get a neighbor to go in with you and buy a full barrel of potatoes. In either case, the freight will be no more for the full barrel than you would have been obliged to pay on the smaller amount of potatoes.

In arranging the following descriptions, we have endeavored to arrange them in the same order as the potatoes will ripen,—the earliest potato being named first and the others following in their regular order.

A Barrel of Potatoes Consists of 165 Pounds of Potatoes, or two and three-fourths bushels, packed in new barrels of our own make. Barrels are best to ship in as the potatoes will not get so badly bruised in transit. Should any one care to have potatoes shipped in sacks, we will allow a reduction of 15 cents per barrel from catalog prices, which is just about the difference between cost of barrels and sacks.

We Pay Charges on Pounds Only. Larger amounts are sent at purchaser's expense unless money is sent with which to pay charges.

Order by Number. It is not necessary to give the name of the variety; if you give the number correctly, we will know what you want.

Special Wholesale List of Potatoes intended for market gardeners and others who purchase in large quantities will be found on page 72.

2. MAY QUEEN

Our Offering for This Year

We believe this to be the earliest potato in existence, not excepting the red varieties. We also believe that it will prove a very valuable addition to the Early Potato Family. We ask you to try it out, in a small way, this season and report results to us. Full description and prices on colored page 33.

3. EARLY PETOSKEY

The Best Early Potato. We Do Not Except Any

From the very first the demand for this grand early potato has been greater than the supply. We have never been able to save enough for our own planting to produce enough to fill our orders. This shows, better than anything else we can say, what the people who have bought it and planted it, think of it. We could not ask for a better recommendation. Full description and prices on colored page 33.

6. EARLY BIRD

Second Only to Early Petoskey

While we consider Early Bird second to Early Petoskey in hardiness, quality, and yield, others may think differently. This depends somewhat on soil and climate and the kind of potato a person prefers. While Early Bird is just as early as Early Petoskey, it is entirely different in manner of growth and shape. With us it does not yield quite as heavily as the Early Petoskey, but we are informed that in some other localities it yields better. The only way to decide which potato is best suited to your taste and needs, is to try out both varieties and stick to the one that suits best. To those who want to know what others think about Early Bird we will say that the demand has increased very fast from the very first, so that we have never had enough to fill all our orders, and have been obliged to disappoint some of our patrons who order late in the season. **Order early.**



Early Bird

Early Bird is rather long, rather blunt at the ends, with nearly round cross-section. The skin is creamy white flesh pure pearly white. The vine makes a very strong, healthy growth, is very hardy and free from blight, inclined to be flat, with rather light-colored foliage. The tubers grow to a good size, very few small ones, very smooth, regular shaped and never any prongs. They cook to perfection, and are potato perfection as to eating quality.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 20 cts.; 1 lb., 30 cts.; 3 lbs., 75 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.75; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.50 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

10. NINETY-FOLD

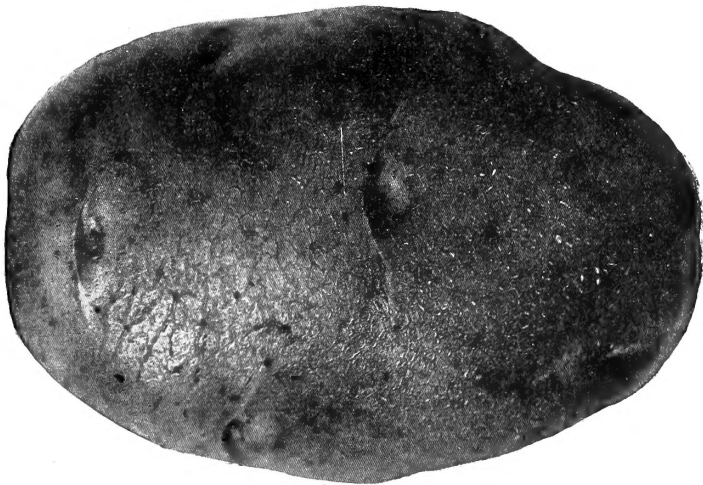
One of our 1909 Introductions, of which we are very proud, we think justly so.

We had a fine sale on this new potato last season, and from the many testimonials we have had, we believe that it will give universal satisfaction and become a very popular and valuable variety. Full description and prices will be found on colored page 36.

12. EARLY MICHIGAN

A Standard Early Variety of Unexcelled Quality

Of all the old standard early potatoes, Early Michigan, in our opinion, is the best for the home garden, early cooking, and general winter use. It is not only very early, but it grows very strong and vigorous, yields prodigiously, exceeding in these respects many of the new late varieties. It is a very handsome potato, of very uniform size and shape. It is rather long with blunt ends and round cross-section. It is very white both outside and in, with a very thin smooth skin. Eyes are plenty but shallow, and do not cause waste in preparing for cooking. It never has been excelled for early or winter use, at all seasons cooking out dry and mealy as white as flour, with a delicious flavor that is always sought but seldom found in a potato. It seldom fails to yield well, having been first in this respect among eighty-four early varieties recently tested by the Michigan Agricultural College.



Early Michigan

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.00 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

15. EARLY HARVEST

Similar to Early Michigan except that we find it a very few days later, with a creamy instead of a pure white skin. The flesh is pearly white, cooking to perfection, and of excellent flavor. As a usual thing it yields a little better than the Early Michigan and is not quite so apt to blight. Our stock of Early Harvest is genuine, having originally been procured from the introducer.

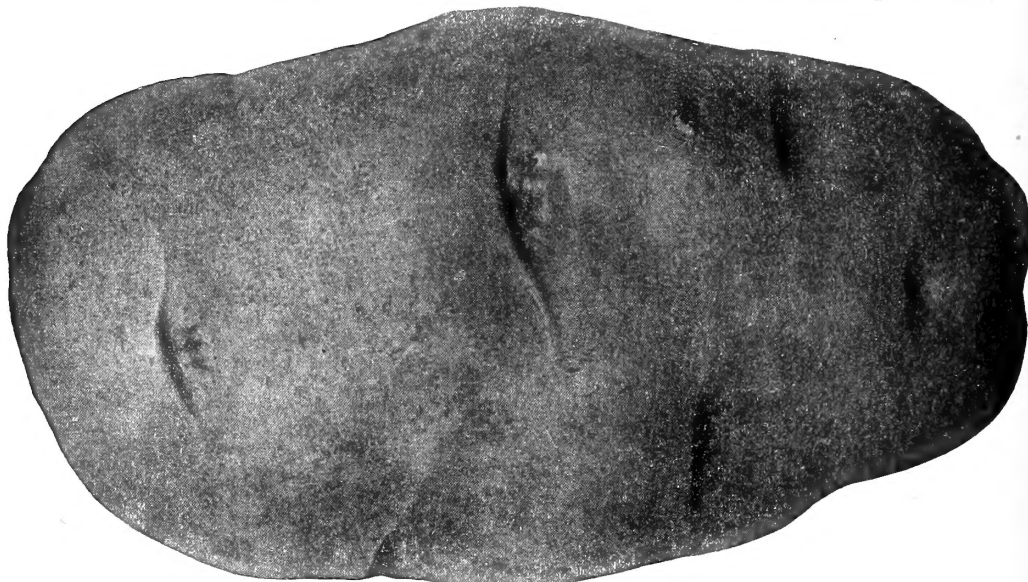
Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.00 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

18. EARLY NORTHER

A Worthy Successor to the Old Early Rose

The Early Norther is a seedling from the Early Rose, in its time a very popular potato. Many old growers still swear by it, claiming that it never has been equaled. In the Early Norther we have a potato that in color, shape, and general characteristics is almost an exact duplicate of its parent. In fact, it so closely resembles the Early Rose as to make it almost an impossibility for any but an expert to tell them apart. Being a new seedling, the Early



Early Norther

Norther is a little stronger, grows more perfect, and yields better. It is possibly a little darker in color, but that depends somewhat on the soil in which it is grown. The Early Norther is red in color, shading down darker at the seed end. The skin is very thin, the flesh pure white, occasionally streaked with red at seed end. It cooks up dry and has a fine flavor. It is very early. Early Norther is very popular in the south, where a colored potato seems to be preferred. Even here in the north many of our market gardeners are discarding the early white potatoes and have gone back to the Early Norther, considering it superior for early market.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

21. EARLY ROSE

The Old Standby

The Early Rose is an old and popular variety, too well known to need fully describing at this time. Some years ago we succeeded in securing some very choice seed of this variety, which by great care we have worked up until it fully equals in every respect the old stock. For any believer in the superiority of the Old Early Rose, this is an unusual opportunity to secure seed of that variety of a superior quality.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

24. EARLY WALTERS

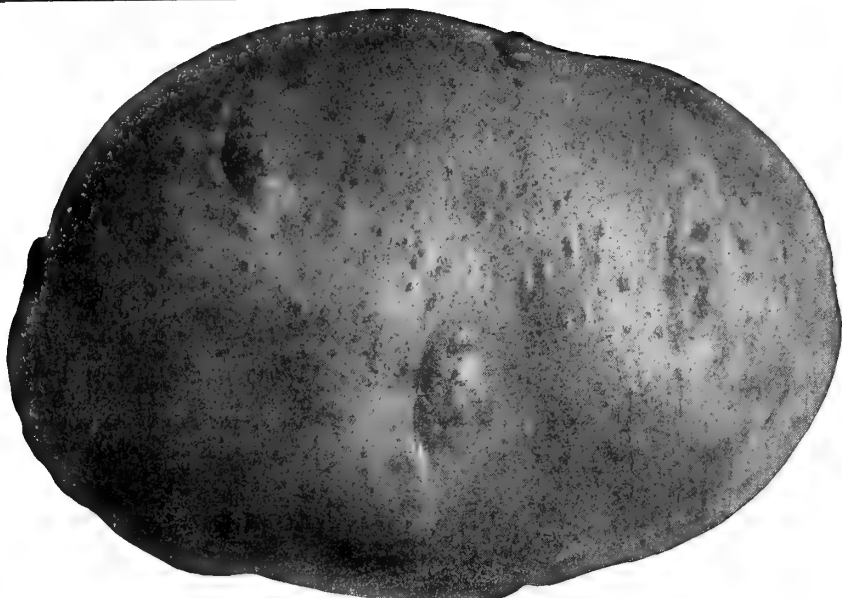
Our 1909 Introduction. A Hard-to-Beat First Early

Our sales of Early Walters last season were immense despite the fact that the common run of potatoes was so plentiful as to be unsalable at any price. This indicates to us that our patrons are beginning to appreciate this fine potato and will have it regardless of the price of other potatoes. Full description and prices on colored page 34.

27. EARLY OHIO

Without Doubt the Most Popular Early Potato

There are more Early Ohio potatoes grown and sold for planting than there are of any three other varieties combined. This is on account of its being older and better known than some of the new varieties. But it is an excellent variety just the same, one that is seldom beaten for earliness, hardness, sure yielding and fine eating qualities. Planted early or late, it seldom fails to yield bountifully, and is always of the very best quality for the table.



Early Ohio

We have both the much-advertised Red River Valley, and our own Northern Grown stock, both the same price. For our own use we much prefer our own Northern Grown stock and we have noticed that it usually proves more satisfactory to our patrons. If you need new Early Ohio seed potatoes this season, have the best there is. This stock of ours can not be beaten. We defy any one to produce better. We have spent years in growing and selecting it, until it is absolutely perfect. It will produce more and better potatoes than any other strain of Early Ohio we know of.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

30.

EARLY SIX WEEKS

Should Be Called Early Ohio Jr.

Because it is an exact reproduction of the old Early Ohio, from which it is a seedling. On account of Early Six Weeks being a new seedling, it is, without doubt, a little earlier, hardier, and more productive than the old stock. For this reason it is the most profitable to grow.

The Early Six Weeks grows medium to large, smooth, oblong to long, round cross-section, with eyes even with the surface. The skin is light pink in color, very thin, with small "prick marks" common to the Ohio class. The flesh is pure white, very solid, cooks dry at all times, and has an excellent flavor. It grows close together in the hill and quite near to the surface.

While Early Six Weeks is very early, in fact as early as any of the red varieties except Bliss' Triumph, we do not claim that it will fully mature



Early Six Weeks

in six weeks from planting, but it will, under favorable conditions, produce potatoes large enough to use in six weeks, and will fully mature in from ten to twelve weeks. It keeps well and does not sprout early. It very seldom scabs badly, and is unusually free from blight. Taking everything into consideration, we consider Early Six Weeks the most valuable of the early red potatoes. We can furnish Northern Michigan Grown or Red River Valley Grown at the same price.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

33. ACME

Another Ohio Seedling

In shape, color, and markings the Acme is an exact counterpart of the Early Ohio and Early Six Weeks. It is earlier than the Early Ohio, much stronger and ranker growing, grows larger and yields better. It never grows too large for market, and produces very few small potatoes. The vines are tall and strong, and when planted three feet apart, will cover the ground. It will outyield the Six Weeks, and tubers are inclined to be larger, but we do not consider them as fine quality for eating, and they are more inclined to be hollow when overgrown. The vines very seldom blight. Potatoes keep well and do not sprout easily. We can furnish the Red River Grown Acme at the same price as our own Northern Grown seed. In ordering, please state which stock you prefer.



Acme

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

35. BOUNTIFUL

The Right Name for the Right Potato

Our committee who selected the name for this wonderful new potato certainly knew what they were doing, for a more appropriate name could not have been selected. Bountiful is a wonderful yielder, and the best second early, main crop potato we have ever known. Full description and prices on colored page 34.

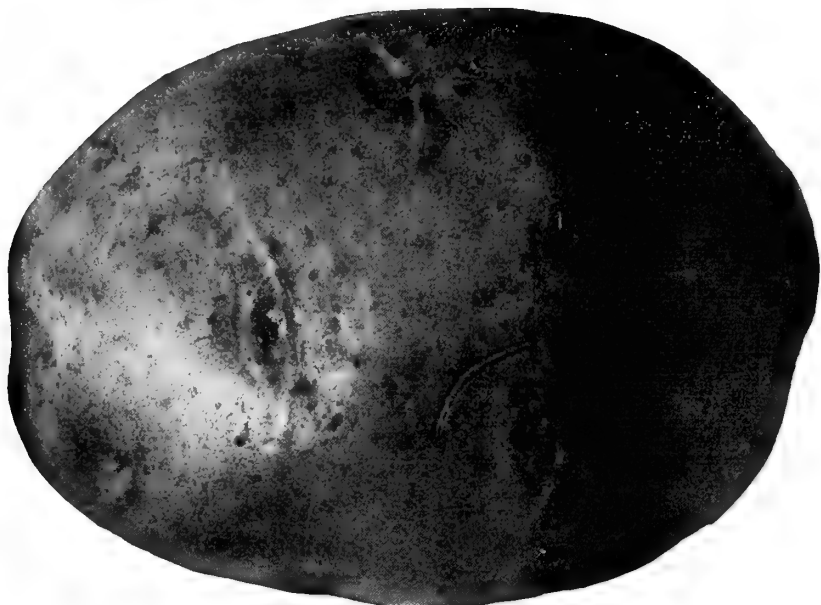
36. IRISH COBBLER

It is claimed by some that Irish Cobbler is the earliest potato grown, but we do not find it so. We find that it comes in after the Ohio class, therefore it can not be called first early. This beautiful potato is gaining in popularity the fastest of any potato we have ever known. When it first came out, several years ago, people did not seem to realize what a really good potato it was, and did not take hold of it very readily. The last two years it has seemed to come to the front by leaps and bounds, and although nearly all potato seedsmen are growing it extensively, the supply has not nearly been equal to the demand. With potatoes as plenty as they were last season, it was almost impossible to buy Irish Cobblers at any price.

Irish Cobbler is an unusual yielder for an early sort, excelling in that respect many of the late main crop varieties. The stock we have has been very carefully selected and grown so that it ripens very evenly, every hill ripening at the same time. In shape it is round, flat, with oval cross-section. Skin white, well netted. Flesh white and very firm. Eyes few and very shallow. Tubers are of good size, very few small ones, very smooth, free from scab. Cooking quality and flavor first-class. Its strong growth, earliness, productiveness, and handsome appearance account for the great demand for Irish Cobbler. It is a very profitable variety to grow, one for which there will be a great demand for years to come.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.75 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



Early Irish Cobbler

39. EARLY BEAUTY OF HEBRON

One of the Old Standbys

An old standard variety, but still a good one. It is very early, rather long, oblong cross-section. Color white, mottled with pink. The color depends greatly on the soil on which it is grown. On heavy soil it will be nearly solid pink, while on light sandy soil it will sometimes be entirely white. Tubers are unusually smooth, of good size, and very uniform. No small ones or overgrown coarse ones. The Early Beauty of Hebron is the potato we usually select for our own table during the fall months. Its flavor is delicious, and it cooks dry, not falling apart. Our stock is genuine.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid. 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.00 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

40. SATISFACTION

One of Our 1910 Introductions

Satisfaction sold very well the first year and seemed to be unusually satisfactory to our patrons. We expect a very heavy demand for it this year. Order early, our supply is limited. Full description and prices on colored page 36.

45. SPAULDING ROSE No. 4, OR RED RURAL

A very popular potato in the South, where it is fast supplanting the Triumph and Ohio. While with us it is a second early, in the South it matures very early and yields immensely.

One of our customers writes that it outyielded any other variety he has ever tested, and he has tested hundreds of them.

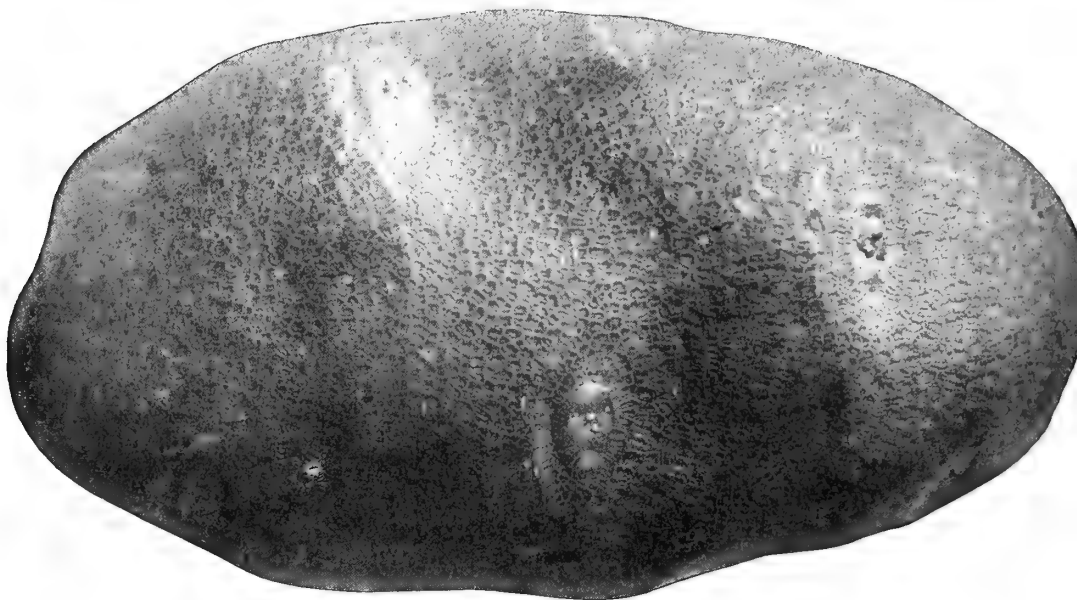
In shape, the Spaulding is round, flat, slightly pointed at seed end, color light pink shading to red at seed end. Skin very smooth, tough, and thin. Eyes very few and shallow. Flesh very white. A potato that grows very strong and will stand crowding in the field; in fact, it is better if grown that way, as it is inclined to grow too large if given all the room it wants.

This is one of the largest yielders we know, 400 bushels to the acre being nothing at all unusual. It grows a very strong vine which we have never known to blight, neither have we ever seen a scabby potato of this variety. We know we make pretty strong claims for this potato, but we mean every word we say. We urge our customers to test it, and if they find that anything we have said regarding it is false, we will gladly refund the money paid for the seed.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid. 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.00 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



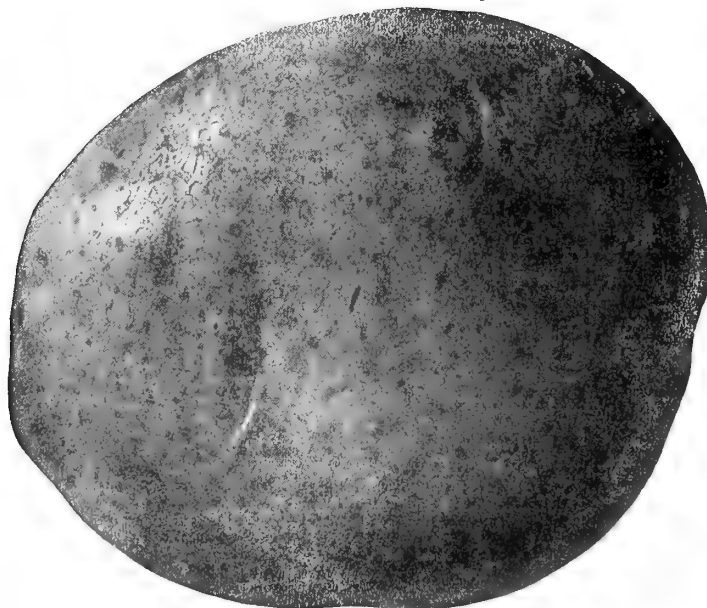
Spaulding No. 4, or Red Rural

51. CALIFORNIA RUSSET**Scab Proof, Blight Proof****California Russet**

These two unusual good qualities alone are enough to account for the great demand there always has been for this beautiful potato. Then when its many other good points are taken into consideration, a person wonders that it is not more popular than it is. California Russet stands alone as a scab-resisting potato. We have found it absolutely scab proof. While there are other potatoes that so far as we know have this desirable quality, we have not tested them as long and thoroughly as we have the California Russet. We have now been growing and testing it for more than ten years, and can truthfully say that we have never seen one that was at all scabby. California Russet grows a strong, unusually large, healthy top; in all our experience with it we have never known one to blight. It has been tested in all localities, on all kinds of soil and under all conditions but has never been found wanting. While it yields splendidly on all kinds of soil, it seems to do best on a rich sandy loam, an old sod turned down in the fall being the best. It is, without question, the handsomest potato ever produced, so much so that where it is exhibited among others, it is always the first to attract attention. California Russet is a medium late sort, long, with oval cross-section. The beautiful russetted skin is smooth and tough. The flesh is very white and solid. When cooked or baked, it holds together well, but mashes up very fine and dry. It is the ideal potato for baking. It always reaches the market in perfect condition on account of its tough skin. It is very desirable for the home as it does not waste in paring on account of its always growing smooth and the eyes being even with the surface.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.00 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

53. MAGNUM BONUM**Introduced by Us in 1910****Carman No. 3**

Magnum Bonum has proven to be adapted to all kinds and conditions of soil and climate, and we believe that it is destined to become a standard sort for late market and shipping. The immense yields secured from it make it especially valuable for this purpose. Full description and prices on colored page 36.

54.**CARMAN No. 3**

A Good One to Bank On, for It Is Sure to Bring in the Money.

Carman No. 3 has had more good things said about it than any other potato we know of, and it deserves all of them. We consider it the best of Mr. Car-

man's introductions, and that is saying a good deal. Carman No. 3 grows a very strong upright top, dark in color, with purple blooms. In fact, it grows so fast and strong as to be seldom touched with blight or damaged by bugs. It makes great yields of large, fine, smooth tubers, even under the most adverse conditions. It is one of the varieties of which the farmer should plant extensively for it is a sure winner. Carman No. 3 has a creamy white skin better netted than that on the Rural No. 2, and is therefore tougher, so that it will stand rough handling and shipping much better. It never gets overgrown and hollow like the Rural. It keeps perfectly, being in its best condition late in the season when most of the other varieties are gone. The flesh is unusually white, cooking up fine and of the best quality.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.00 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

57. LATE PETOSKEY

Absolutely the Best Late Potato

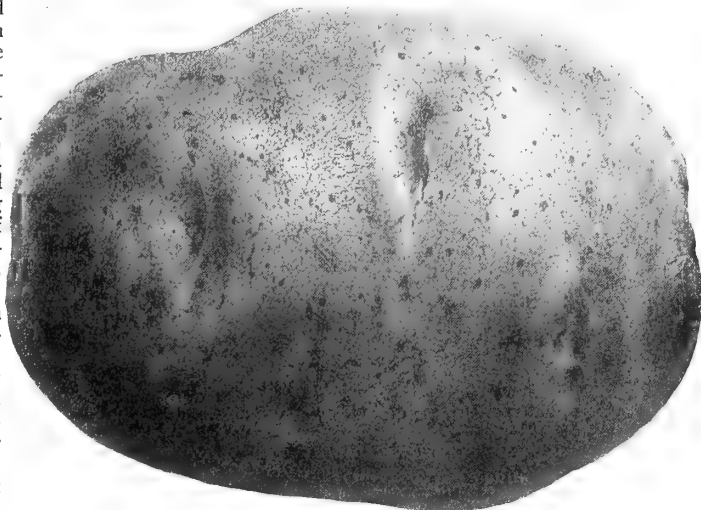
We make the above claim in all sincerity, fully believing it to be the truth. Since introducing this potato in 1907, it has come into prominence more rapidly than any other potato we have ever known. The demand was enormous from the very start, far above anything we expected, until we now sell many thousands of bushels every season, shipping them to all parts of the world. Full description and prices on colored page 34.

60. GREEN MOUNTAIN

An Old Standard Variety but Still Very Popular

While the Green Mountain has been on the market for a good many years, it has not begun to lose its popularity. In fact, people still seem to be discovering new good qualities in it, so that the demand for it is now greater than ever and is still on the increase. When it is allowed to thoroughly mature and is harvested under favorable conditions, we do not know where a potato lover will find anything more pleasing to the eye than a bin of Green Mountain potatoes, and they are just as good as they look.

The Green Mountain is a white-skinned variety, of oval flat form, very smooth, with few and shallow eyes. It is a sure cropper of good-sized tubers, but never any overlarge or small ones. Vines grow rank and thrifty, with coarse, dark-green foliage. It is an extra good shipper.



Green Mountain

standing rough usage well, and is especially good for eating after other varieties are mostly gone. Too much can not be said in praise of Green Mountain, for it certainly is a very valuable all-purpose potato. A person can not make a mistake in planting heavily of it, for it will sell when there is any sale for potatoes at all and usually at a higher price than most of the late varieties that are now so popular. It is one of the greatest money-makers of the old standard sorts.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.00 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

63. WHITE ELEPHANT, OR LATE HEBRON

In color and shape an exact duplicate of the old Early Beauty of Hebron, but there the resemblance ceases, the Late Hebron being later, growing larger, and yielding better. It is a strong, rank grower; particularly free from blight and scab, and a very heavy yielder of marketable potatoes. It is medium late in ripening, and is excellent for a general crop variety. While its being pink in color is sometimes against it for shipping, we have known it to bring better prices than white varieties. Any one knowing of its delicious flavor and fine cooking qualities would not let its colored skin disqualify it in their estimation. Many of our home people will have nothing but this variety for their fall and winter use, considering it superior to all other varieties.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.00 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

65. SUPERLATIVE

Introduced by Us in 1910

Superlative has fully come up to our expectations. We had a big sale on it, taking into consideration that it was its first season. We have many letters from last season's customers in praise of its good showing. We expect an enormous sale of this variety this year. Full description and prices on colored page 37

66. EMPIRE STATE

A Seedling from Elephant

Very productive of smooth, white, large, oblong potatoes of fine appearance. Flesh is white, cooks dry, and is of good flavor. This has been the main crop sort in Northern

Michigan for many years, and it will be very hard to find another potato to take its place in our farmers' hearts. We have been working over our seed stock of this variety for several years, and can say that we have succeeded in getting it back to its old strength, size, and yield.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.00 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

69. RURAL NEW YORKER No. 2

Probably the most extensively grown of any potato on the market at the present time. This is due more to its prodigious yielding capacity, shape, and color than to its cooking and eating qualities.

While we find it an ideal potato to grow, we can not say that we want it on our own table unless it is very late in the spring when the other varieties are about gone.

The "Rural" belongs to a distinct class in which tops grow tall, slender, and dark, with purple blossoms. Tubers are large, round, flattened, of uniform size, with very smooth, thin, white skin, inclined to grow too large and be hollow if given plenty of room. This may be prevented by using plenty of seed and crowding the tubers in the hill. In fact, a person can grow this variety large or small, just as he wants it, after



Rural New Yorker, No. 2

a little experience. Rural No. 2 grows strong and rank. The tops are tall and broad with purple stalks and abundance of coarse foliage of a rich dark green color. It yields as heavily as any potato we know of and is a money-maker for the man who grows for shipping. Rural No. 2 comes through the winter in fine condition, being at its best for table use late in the season when most other varieties are unfit for use. We have never seen a scabby potato of this variety.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 3 bbls., \$2.75 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

COLLECTION OFFERS

These Offers Apply to All Varieties Except Those Offered on the Colored Pages of This Catalog

Collection Offers are made for the accommodation of those of our customers who want to try several varieties in small quantities and with a view of saving correspondence in quoting special prices.

1. **Barrel Collection.** We offer a barrel made up of any two varieties on our list, half of each, at barrel rates plus 15 cents for each barrel. Three varieties, 55 pounds each, at barrel rates plus 25 cents for each barrel. Eleven varieties, one peck of each in one barrel, at bushel rates.

2. **Bushel Collection.** Packed in boxes or sacks. We offer a bushel of any two varieties, half of each, at bushel rates. Four varieties, one peck each, at bushel rates plus 15 cents for each bushel. Eight varieties, one-half peck each, at peck rates.

3. **Pound Collection.** We offer one pound each, not prepaid, of any ten varieties (except as above noted) for \$1.00, twenty varieties for \$2.00.

SECOND SIZE POTATOES

As we have repeatedly said, we never plant small-sized potatoes and do not recommend them to others. There are, however, conditions under which it may seem advisable to use them one season, such as when seed is scarce and very high priced, or when it is to be shipped a long distance and transportation charges are high. In any case, when a person buys this small stock, he gets nearly double the seed for the amount of money invested, on account of its being smaller and going farther. We always have more or less of these second-size potatoes, good, sound, clean, smooth stock, free of scab and prongs, true to name, and just as carefully sorted as is our first-size stock. In size they range from that of a walnut to that of a goose egg.

When we have them, we fill all orders at the following prices, but as the supply is always limited, we advise our customers to name a second and even a third choice. If we should be out of first choice and no second choice is made, we will fill the order with potatoes as nearly as possible like those ordered. Should we be out of all similar varieties, we will send enough large-sized potatoes at the regular price to equal the amount of money sent with order. We will not sell less than one barrel of second-size potatoes at these prices, neither can we furnish mixed barrels. If less than a barrel of second-size potatoes is wanted, the price will be the same as for first size of the same variety.

Rural No. 2, Spaulding No. 4, Late Hebron, Early Hebron, Empire State, California Russet, and Early Michigan, per barrel, \$2.50.

Green Mountain, Acme, Early Six Weeks, Early Ohio, Early Norther, Early Rose, Irish Cobbler, per barrel, \$2.75.

Early Walters, Early Petoskey, Early Bird, Late Petoskey, Bountiful, Ninety-Fold, Satisfaction, Magnum Bonum, and Superlative, per barrel, \$3.50.

POTATO EYES BY MAIL

For the convenience of those who live at a long distance and can not afford to have whole potatoes come by freight or express, we put up potato eyes of any variety listed in our catalog and send them by mail, charges paid, to any point in the United States, at the following prices. Good strong eyes are carefully removed from selected potatoes and packed in damp moss. We guarantee safe arrival in good growing condition. We have now been sending out potato eyes in this way for several years and know that they give our patrons entire satisfaction. Many have written us about the good results obtained from planting our potato eyes. Orders will be filled immediately on receipt unless time for mailing is

specified with the order. When instructed to do so we will book orders and mail at any later time they may be wanted.

25 eyes any variety excepting those on colored pages.....	\$0.30
50 eyes any variety excepting those on colored pages.....	.50
100 eyes any variety excepting those on colored pages.....	.75
100 eyes, 25 each of any four above-named varieties.....	1.00
25 eyes any variety named on colored pages.....	.50
50 eyes any variety named on colored pages.....	.75
100 eyes any variety named on colored pages.....	1.25
100 eyes, 25 each of any four above-named varieties.....	1.50

SPECIAL WHOLESALE LIST, intended for market gardeners and others who buy in large quantities, will be found on page 71.

GARDEN PEAS

While peas, to be picked green for cooking, may be quite successfully grown on almost any kind of soil and in almost any climate, peas for seed purposes are an entirely different proposition. For the best development of the pea, to bring out that strong, healthy growth of vine and large quantities of large, well-filled pods, so much desired, a rather heavy soil and a cool, moist climate is desirable. The garden pea is very partial to cool, moist weather, especially nights, and resents hot, dry weather. The insects that damage the pea so greatly in the South also require warm nights in which to do their work, for they work in the night-time, and can do nothing when it is cool and damp. This explains why nearly all seedsmen procure their seed peas in the North. They are obliged to do so in order to procure perfect seed of strong vitality. We have been growing seed peas for thirty years. In fact, growing seed peas was the foundation of our seed experience. We grow all our own peas, right here in the North, giving them the most careful attention, so as to keep them pure and true to name. We do not hesitate to guarantee that pea seed bought of us will be as pure and of as strong vitality as any that can be purchased, and more so than the most of others.

On account of hot, dry weather the 1910 pea crop was the poorest ever known the world over; for this reason good peas will be very hard to get and prices will be the highest ever known. We always try to protect our customers in times of short crops, and for this reason we have reserved peas enough to fill all probable orders, and instead of asking the high prices which we might, we have priced them very low considering what they are selling for at wholesale.

CULTURE

For early garden use we would advise a light, rich, warm soil, but for general crop a moderately heavy, moist soil is best. The shorter the vine, the richer the soil should be. American Wonder and Little Gem require a very rich soil, but the Champion of England and other long-vined peas will make less vine and yield better if sown on land that is not too rich. To obtain best results, land for peas should be prepared the fall before planting. For early use, select some extra early variety and sow them in trenches about an inch deep in light, quick soil. The general crop may be sown later, but we advise selecting sorts that follow each other in time of maturing and sowing them moderately early. These should be sown in trenches from four to six inches in depth and covered with about two inches of earth. As the plants grow, the earth should be filled in level with the surface. This will secure larger pods and more of them and deep rooting. If the earth is filled in at the time of sowing, or the water is allowed to stand in the trenches, the seed will not germinate or grow well. The crop should be gathered as quick as it is fit to use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing. All wrinkled peas remain longer in season, are more delicate in taste, and sweeter than the smooth sorts. The wrinkled appearance indicates a greater amount of saccharine matter.

In making our selection of the different varieties of peas to offer in this catalog, we have been very careful to include only those varieties which we know from actual experience have real merit, so as to warrant us in recommending them to our patrons.

Those varieties marked with a (*) are wrinkled, and should be sown thicker than the round peas and not until the ground is warm. They are the finest-flavored peas.

Those marked (†) are large-podded sorts.

The varieties here listed are arranged in the order in which they become suitable for use—the earliest first and so on down the list to the latest.

Notice. Wherever the number of days from planting to first picking for table use is given, the time is taken from our trial ground records. Weather conditions, variations in soil and cultivation, as well as difference in latitude, will make either a longer or shorter period of growth.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE LIST, intended for market gardeners and others who buy in large quantities, will be found on page 71.

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*GREGORY'S SURPRISE (ECLIPSE)

The Earliest Wrinkled Pea We
Know Of

This is the best of the new extra early wrinkled peas and is becoming very popular both for the home garden and market. In fact, it has sprung into more universal popularity than any pea we have ever known. It is as early as the



D. & B.'s Improved Alaska Pea

smooth varieties, yields better and is far superior in quality. It ranks with the earliest of the large-podded wrinkled varieties in quality, is earlier and yields better. Pods are smaller than Gradus, but they are much more numerous and are always filled to the end. The vines grow about 2 ft. high, but need no staking. Its sweetness is marvelous, excelling all other varieties. Its extreme earliness makes it one of the most profitable for early market, and there is nothing superior to it for the home garden. We most heartily recommend it to our friends. Ready to pick 45 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 40 cts.; pk., \$3.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

76. D. & B.'S IMPROVED ALASKA

D. & B.'s Improved Alaska has become the main reliance of thousands of truckers and farmers who wish to be first on the market, and canners who want an extra early, even-ripening pea. It is a smooth sort that matures unusually early, and is unsurpassed in flavor, size of pod, productiveness, vigor, regularity of growth and evenness in ripening. We know that no other strain of Alaska excels this celebrated strain in quality, quantity, earliness, or genuine merit. It is exceedingly hardy, and may be sown just as early as the ground can be worked. The great increase in the demand for this pea is an indication of its great merit.

D. & B.'s Improved Alaska is the result of many years of sorting and breeding, in which we have practiced selecting only the earliest and most perfect for planting, until we now have the most perfect strain of Alaska ever offered. No one can make a mistake in planting this excellent pea. Ready to pick 47 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$2.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

81

D. & B.'S FIRST AND BEST, OR EXTRA EARLY

The Earliest, Most Prolific, Most Even Strain of White Extra Early Ever Produced

By careful selection and reselection for a period extending over several years we have been able to produce this magnificent strain of white extra early peas. Being grown and developed in the far north, this strain has been so improved as to warrant us in claiming that it is the earliest, most prolific and even strain possible to produce. It matures so well together as to permit of all the pods being picked at one time, which is a great advantage to the market gardener who can not afford to go over the vines several times. The vines are vigorous and hardy, three to three and one-half feet high, bearing from three to seven straight pods to the vine, containing from seven to nine smooth peas of superior quality. Ready to pick 47 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$2.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

87. *NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

The Best of the Dwarf Wrinkled Varieties

Combines to a wonderful extent the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem with none of their objectionable features. The vines are taller than the American Wonder, but being only about 15 inches high, are not as tall as the Premium Gem, but much more prolific than either. The peas are unsurpassed for quality and sweetness. A very desirable variety for the market gardener and the best of all for the home garden. Grows to a uniform length of 15 inches. Seed green, much wrinkled and square, on account of being packed in the pods so tightly. Ready to pick in 49 days.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 45 cts.; pk., \$3.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

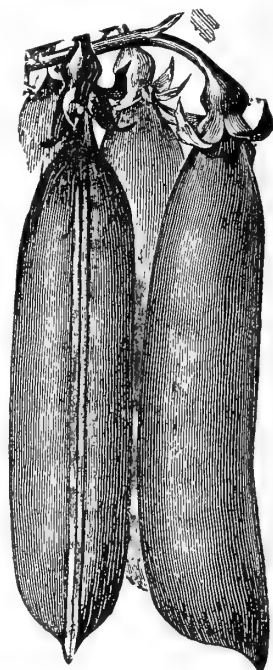
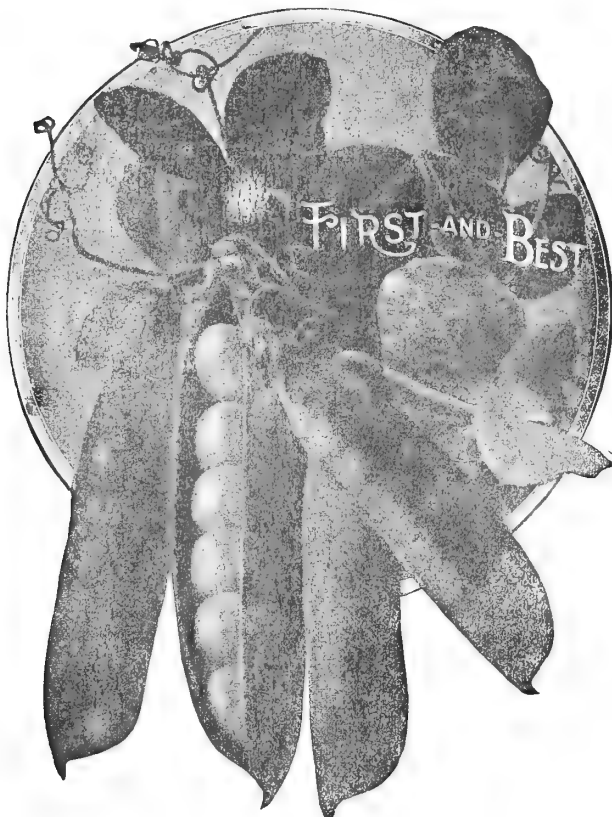
90. *EARLY GRADUS, OR PROSPERITY

Popular New Large-Podded, Wrinkled Pea of Finest Quality, Which Matures Marketable Pods but a Day or Two Later than the Earliest of the Small-Podded, Round-Seeded, Extra Earlys.

The vine of this distinct sort is similar to the Telephone, except that it is but 30 to 40 inches in height. The immense pods are as large as those of the Telephone, are uniformly handsome and well shaped, and much more attractive than any other extra early variety.

The peas are very large, of finest quality, and beautiful color, which they retain after cooking. In quality they are superb, being very sweet, tender and delicious. They remain sweet and tender a long time after being large enough to use. The vines remain in bearing some time after the first pods are ready for picking.

There is no question about this variety being the most popular of any that has been introduced in recent years. It has been impossible to grow enough of them to fill the unprecedented demand, which accounts for the price always being so high. Our price is nearer right than most



Nott's Excelsior

others. Compare them with others, especially on pecks and bushels. Ready to pick 49 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 1¢ cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 45 cts.; pk., \$3.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

91. *†AMEER

A new variety of unusually good qualities. Ameer comes in with Gradus, but is entirely different in nearly every respect. The vine and foliage grow strong and hardy, are a dark green in color, about three feet high. The pods are not quite as large as Gradus, but they are a darker color, which makes them more salable. Pods are always well filled, containing from eight to eleven dark green peas, sweet and tender, and of unexcelled richness. Dried seed is dark blue-green, much dented, so that it is neither a wrinkled nor a smooth variety. The good qualities of Ameer make it appeal to every one.

Ready to pick in 49 days.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 45 cts.; pk., \$2.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

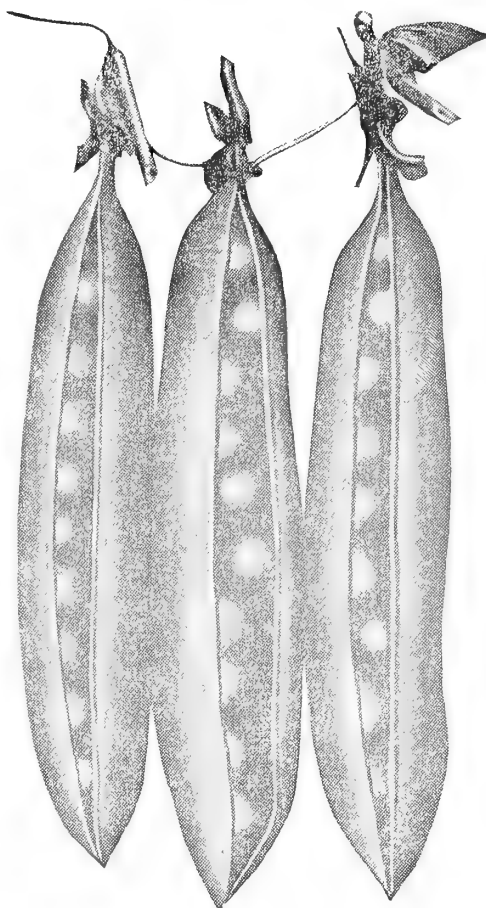
93. *AMERICAN WONDER

Nearly as early as Gregory's Surprise, with stout branching vines 10 to 12 inches high when grown under favorable conditions. These vines are literally loaded with pods containing seven or eight large, luscious, wrinkled peas of finest quality. The American Wonder has always been a great favorite for the home garden on account of its strong, robust nature, earliness, and fine quality. The strain we are offering has been grown by ourselves for years, and has been worked up to a very high standard of quality. There is absolutely no better strain on the market.

Ready to pick 49 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 45 cts.; pk., \$2.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



Early Gradus or Prosperity Pea

96. PROLIFIC EARLY MARKET

By Far the Most Prolific White-Seeded Extra Early

A long-podded extra early, containing two or three more peas to the pod and more pods to a vine than any of the extra earlies. In developing this excellent strain, we have sacrificed earliness to favor quantity, so that while this pea will yield 50 per cent more peas than the old Extra Early, it is three or four days later. Many vines will yield 40 to 50 fully developed pods as the result from one seed sown. The quantity is the very best, being as sweet as any of the smooth kinds. The vines grow about thirty inches high, and are a mass of long, well-filled pods containing from seven to nine peas. It ripens very evenly so that all the pods may be gathered in not more than two pickings. It is ready to pick 49 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$2.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

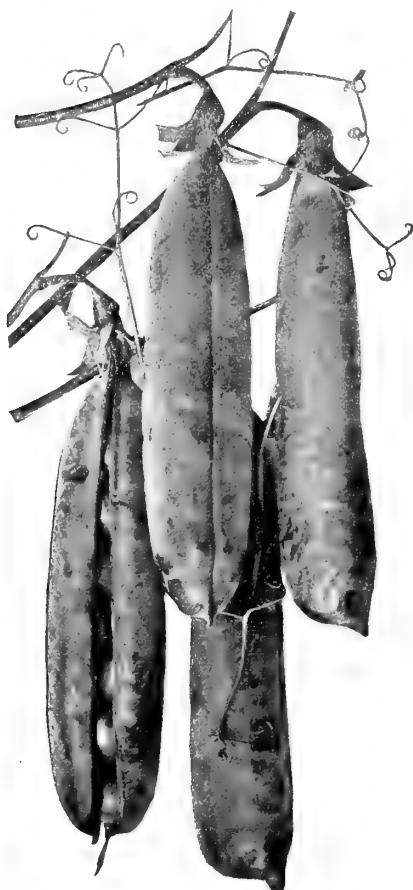
99. *†THOMAS LAXTON

New, first early, large-podded pea. This fine new pea was raised by crossing Early Gradus (Prosperity) with a very fine seedling of the "Earliest of All" type. It is a white-seeded, wrinkled marrow, with a good constitution. In earliness it is within a day or two of "Earliest of All," but the pods contain on an average nine to eleven large peas of the richest flavor. In height it is from 3 to 3½ feet. As a first early we consider this the finest early pea ever introduced and likely to supercede that fine early pea "Gradus" for it is harder in composition and darker in color. We are certain that this pea needs only to be known to become one of the most popular sorts for the market and home garden.

Ready to pick 49 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 45 cts.; pk., \$3.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



Ameer

100. *PREMIUM GEM

An Improved Strain of the Old Little Gem

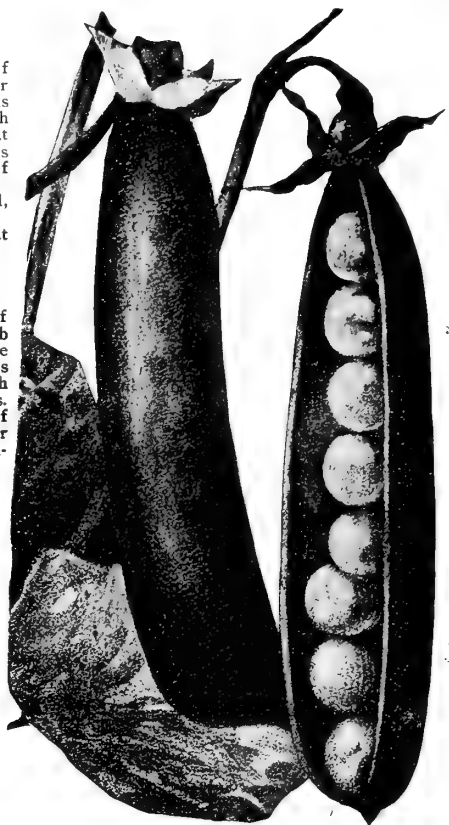
A very desirable, early, green, wrinkled variety. Of dwarf growth, about 18 inches high, and but a day or two later than American Wonder. Very productive, pods about three inches long, round, and literally packed with large, wrinkled, green peas of delicious flavor. A great favorite with market gardeners on account of its earliness and productiveness. Ready to pick 51 days from date of planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 45 cts.; pk., \$3.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

102. TOM THUMB

Is an old-fashioned favorite on account of its very dwarf habit, productiveness, and good quality. The Tom Thumb is very early, maturing about the same time as the American Wonder. Vines are but about nine inches high, but stand erect and are so heavily loaded with pods as to conceal the foliage and appear to be all pods. Pods are of good size, and are packed full of peas of good quality. Seed is smooth and white, some larger than Extra Early and First and Best. The most won-



Thomas Laxton

derful yielding pea we know of. In our field crops it yields fully as many dry peas as do any of the large-vined varieties.

Ready to pick 54 days from date of planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 45 cts.; pk., \$3.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

105***†D. & B.'S BOUNTIFUL**

One of Our Money-Making Trio, Introduced by Us in 1908

This wonderful pea has fully come up to all we claim for it. Be sure and read full description and prices on colored page 38.

110. *ADMIRAL

Vines vigorous, about four feet high, slender, little branched. Pods usually borne in pairs and in great profusion, about three inches long, curved, bright green, packed full of wrinkled peas of fine color and flavor. When suitable for use, peas are a beautiful green in color, but when ripe they change to a yellowish color, very peculiarly wrinkled. We know of no pea that remains longer in condition for use or one that bears any more abundantly. We do not hesitate to recommend it to our customers and advise them to

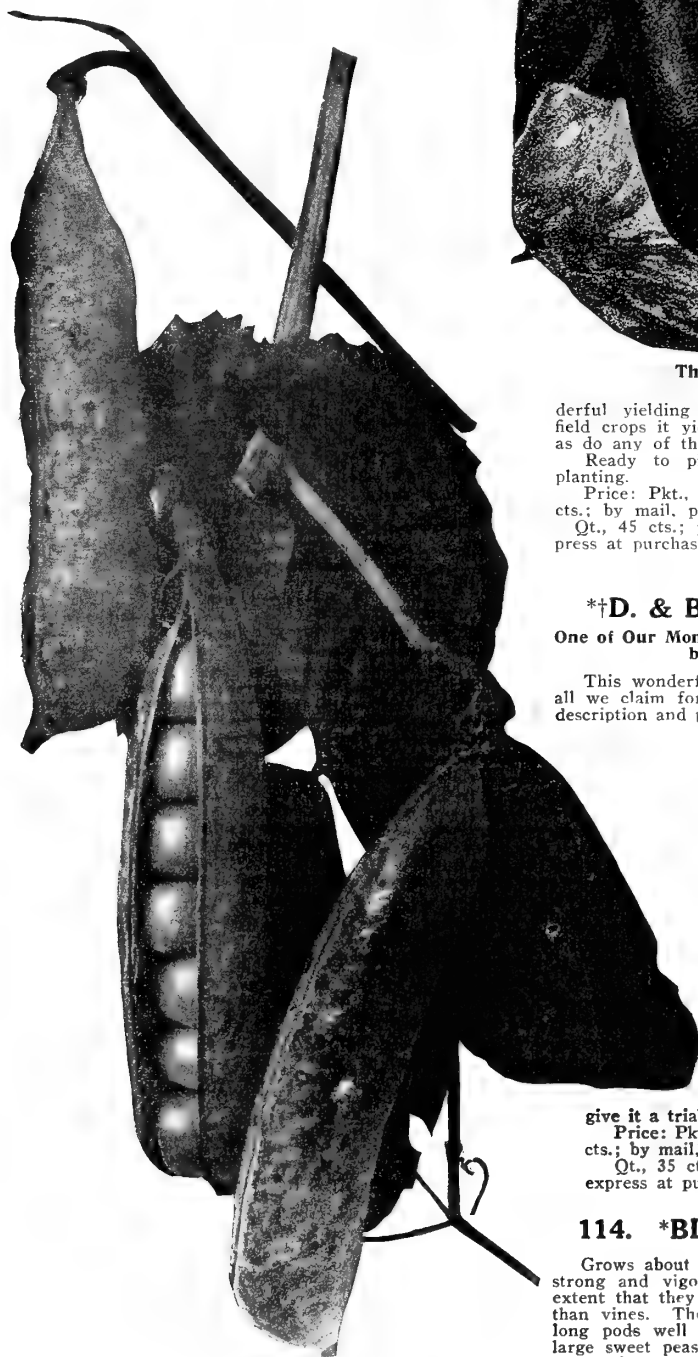
give it a trial. Ready to pick in 62 days.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$2.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

114. *BLISS ABUNDANCE

Grows about 30 inches high. Vines very strong and vigorous, branching to such an extent that they may better be called bushes than vines. These are literally loaded with long pods well filled with from six to ten large sweet peas. The whole crop maturing so nearly at one time, its great productiveness, and its large, dark-green pods, make



Premium Gem

Bliss Abundance a very popular variety both with the canner and the market gardener. Our stock of this popular variety is unusually fine. We notice that when a customer once orders of it, he usually includes it in his next order.

Ready to pick in 64 days.
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 40 cts.; pk., \$2.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

117. *†D. & B.'S IMPROVED STRATAGEM

A favorite with market gardeners and for the kitchen garden. Strong vines, immense pods, large peas, heavy cropper, true stock. The vines are strong, vigorous, and covered with immense pods, many of which measure nearly 5½ inches in length and contain as high as 10 large, richly flavored, wrinkled peas. A remarkable variety. Vines very strong and needing but slight support. Twenty pods to a vine. The vine branches just under the surface of the soil, two generally of equal vigor growing to a height of 2 to 2½ feet. The quality is excellent. Notwithstanding the large amount of inferior and spurious stock which has been sold, no pea of recent introduction has gained more rapidly in popularity than this, thus showing that it has sterling merit which gardeners appreciate. Our stock has been carefully selected and is true.

The Improved Stratagem has all the good qualities of the old type combined with the best yielding qualities. It is one of the best



D. & B.'s Improved Stratagem

peas now on the market for those who want large, showy pods and peas of best quality. Ready for table use in about 64 days.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 45 cts.; pk., \$3.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

118. *†D. & B.'S DEFIANCE

A magnificent short-vine, large-podded pea, first offered by us in 1908. One of the best of the dwarf large-podded sorts. For full description and prices see colored page 38.

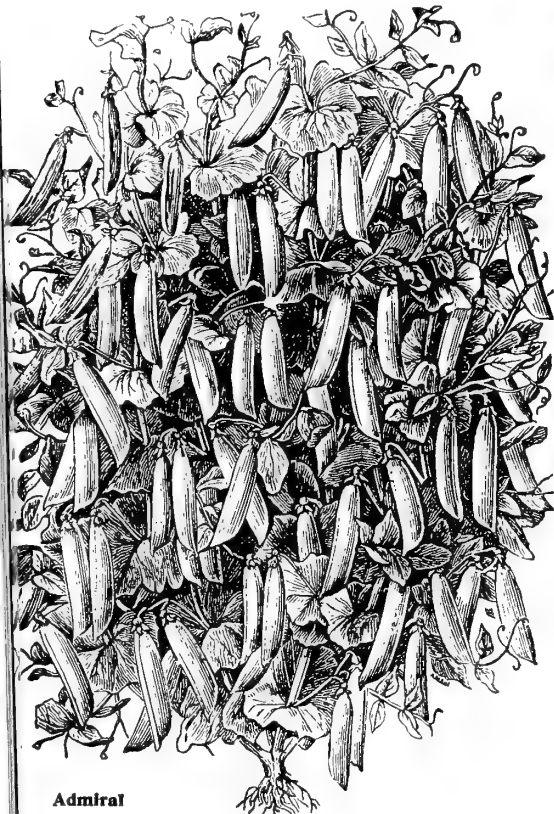
120. *HOSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN

The Most Prolific of All Wrinkled Sorts

A fine wrinkled variety not only for the family garden, but for the market gardener and canner. Vines grow from two to two and one-half feet high, are very strong and upright, needing no bushing.

The peculiarity of this variety is in its branching habit, which is very pronounced, each vine branching out like a tree, and each branch bearing several good-sized pods, well filled with wrinkled peas of good flavor.

This is undoubtedly the biggest and surest cropper among the wrinkled varieties.



Admiral



Hosford's Market Garden

for market gardeners, while its splendid quality should give it a place in every home garden. In the many localities this variety is sold as an improved strain of Telephone, especially by gardeners, who find its darker color a distinct advantage in that the pods retain a marketable appearance longer after picking than do those of lighter-colored sorts. Ready to pick in 64 days.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 40 cts.; pk., \$2.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

127. *†TELEPHONE

This is now the leading pea with the market gardener, for it is in all particulars a market garden variety. It is a great cropper, continues long in bearing, and fills the basket quickly. The vines grow about four feet in height, and are very vigorous and strong, and have large, coarse, light-colored leaves. Each vine bears from seven to ten pods, which are ready for picking in about 65 days. These immense pods are straight and of fine appearance, and contain from eight to twelve large wrinkled peas, closely packed, tender, sweet, and of exquisite flavor. There is much inferior seed offered of this variety on account of its superior merit, but those purchasing our seed will get nothing but the best and most prolific strain. Ready to pick in 65 days.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 40 cts.; pk., \$2.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

130. *†ALDERMAN

This comparatively new pea is in many respects the very best main crop variety of the valuable Telephone type. The vines grow nearly five feet high, are dark green, vigorous, and exceedingly productive. Pods very large, long, dark green, similar to Duke of Albany and about the same in season. The peas are of largest size, and unsurpassed in quality. Market gardeners are demanding the large-podded, dark-colored sorts which retain their fine appearance even after shipping a long distance. The Alderman answers these requirements, and furthermore is the most productive variety of this class. We recommend it unreservedly. Ready to pick 64 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 40 cts.; pk., \$2.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

and is very valuable for that reason. Ready to pick in 64 days.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 40 cts.; pk., \$2.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

123. *†LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH, OR TELEGRAPH

A general favorite with the farmers of Long Island who grow it for the New York market. The correct name is Telegraph, it having been introduced from England a number of years ago under that name. It is similar in growth and habit to the famous Telephone from which it was originated. Vines are strong and stalky, about four feet high, with coarse foliage of dark green color. Its pods are very large containing as high as twelve peas, which are of the very finest quality. It is a much better yielder and more hearty than the Telephone.

A large, fine, mid-season pea, admirably adapted to the market garden, on account of the size, number, and good appearance of the well-filled pods. Ready to pick in 64 days.

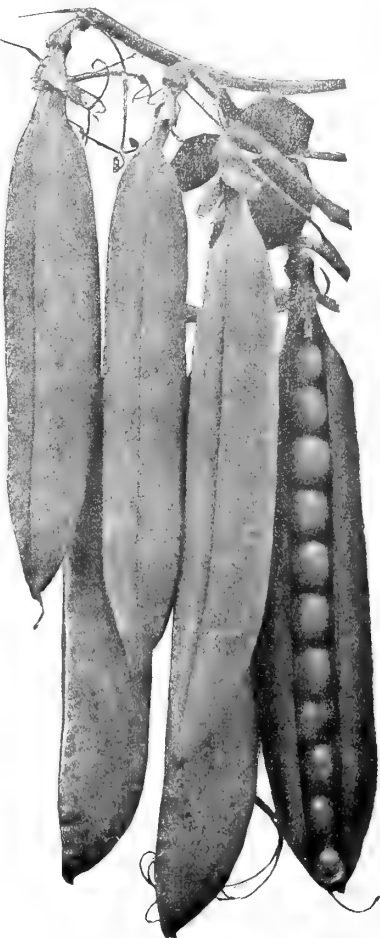
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 40 cts.; pk., \$2.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

125

*†DUKE OF ALBANY

A very large wrinkled pea, similar to Telephone in growth and season, but darker in color of foliage and pod. Vine $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high. Vigorous and strong growing. Pods very large straight and thick, borne in great profusion, and when in condition for picking, of a dark-green color. There is an increasing demand for peas of this color, and the productiveness of this variety makes it a very profitable sort.



Long Island Mammoth

133. *CHAMPION OF ENGLAND

This splendid variety has long been considered the standard for main crop and summer use. It is very productive and universally admitted to be one of the richest and best-flavored peas. Many think that there is no pea as sweet as this, and we are inclined to agree with them. The vines grow about five feet high, are very vigorous, and produce a great abundance of large, well-filled pods. Peas are large, green, wrinkled. Does well on light soil, when dwarf varieties will not yield at all. Our strain of this variety is far ahead of the usual sort. Ready to pick 64 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$2.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

136

***†D. & B.'S PETOSKEY**

A new, tall-vine, mammoth-podded pea of unusual quality, introduced by us in 1908. You can not afford to miss reading the full description found on colored page 38.

139

***BLISS EVERBEARING**

Vines stout, about 2½ feet high, of branching habit, bearing at the top six to ten broad pods, four or five inches long, containing from eight to ten peas one-half inch in diameter, of peculiarly rich flavor. Very productive. If pods are picked as they mature and soil and season are favorable, the vines will throw out new branches bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. This characteristic makes the Everbearing a very valuable sort for the home garden. Many prefer it to all others on account of the size of the peas. its

**Duke of Albany**

cooking quickly, and its fine quality. Ready to pick in about 66 days.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 40 cts.; pk., \$2.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

142. *YORKSHIRE HERO

A very popular and extremely productive second early variety. Grows about three feet high and bears at the top a number of broad pods well filled with large, sweet peas that remain a long time in condition for use. It is not only an excellent second early for the home garden, but on account of its stalky growth and great productiveness, it is a very profitable pea to grow for the market. It comes in soon after the first earlies, but is far more productive. The peas are of such fine quality as to be preferred by those who like a rich marrow-like pea.

Ready for use in 66 days.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

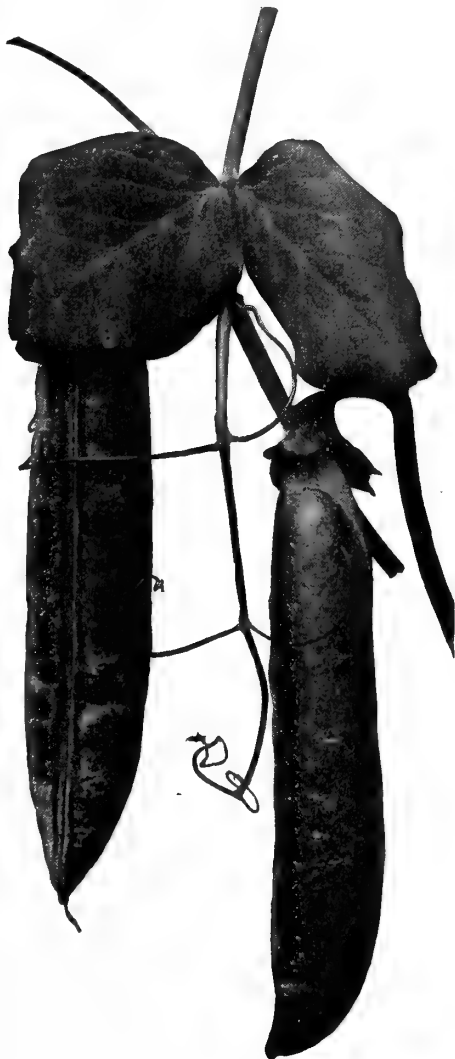
Qt., 40 cts.; pk., \$2.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

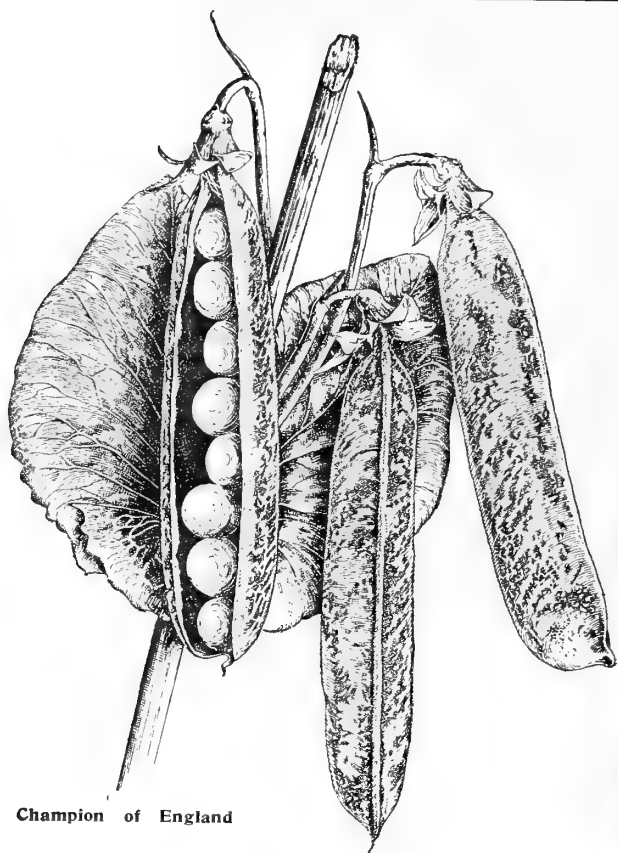
145. *McLEAN'S ADVANCER

A green, wrinkled variety, growing from 2½ to 3 feet high, with broad, long pods, abundantly produced and well filled to the ends. Considered by some the best of the second early sorts. This pea is used very extensively by the market gardeners on account of its productiveness, the fine appearance of its pods, and by canners on account of its retaining its color so well. It is also very popular with consumers on account of its fine quality. Our strain of this variety far excels any we have ever grown for other seedsmen. Ready for use about 67 days from planting.

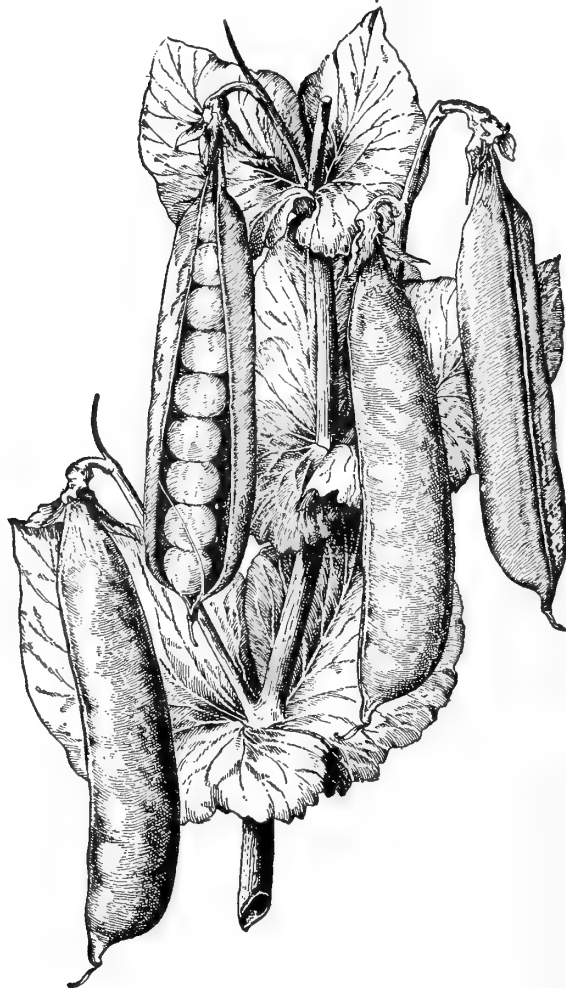
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 40 cts.; pk., \$2.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

**Telephone**



Champion of England



McLean's Advancer

150

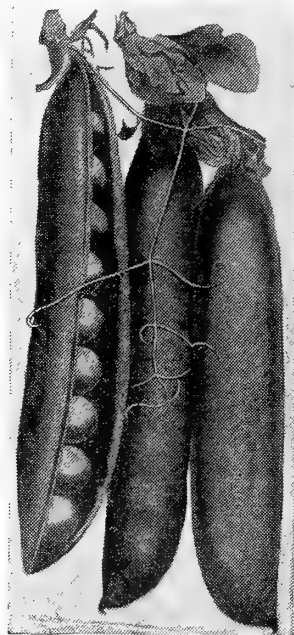
*†DWARF TELEPHONE OR DAISY

Medium season; dwarf vines; a good bearer, often carrying pods equal in size, shape, and fullness to those of the Tall Telephone, with peas equally well flavored.

A very large-podded main crop pea, similar to Improved Stratagem but a little earlier maturing and lighter in color of vine and pod. A vigorous growth is characteristic of this variety. Market gardeners, even when the season is not the most favorable, can depend on it for a splendid yield of handsome pods filled with large peas of the finest quality. Ready to pick 70 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 45 cts.; pk., \$3.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



Yorkshire Hero

153

*†SHROPSHIRE HERO

A very valuable, 'second early, large, wrinkled pea of remarkably strong growth. Vines 2 to 2½ feet high, loaded with large pods containing nine or ten large peas of beautiful green color and most delicious flavor. With us it has proved to be one of the heaviest yielders of the wrinkled varieties. In fact, if we were to tell of the immense yields this variety has given us, we would not be believed. Ready to pick 70 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 40 cts.; pk., \$2.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

157

*D. & B.'S MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR

The Perfect Sugar Pea

This splendid sugar pea fully maintains its reputation as a choice table variety. The peas are not shelled, but the pod is eaten like a snap bean. The pods are stringless and in flavor, brittleness, and succulence are unexcelled. The vines are very tall, reaching a height of five or six feet, requiring support. The full-grown pods are six to seven inches long and one and one-half inches broad, and are produced continuously for a considerable period. The vines have great bearing capacity on account of their height. The pods are sometimes sliced for cooking because of their size, and may be served with butter or white sauce. They can be made



Dwarf Telephone

Qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$1.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

ready for the table in ten or fifteen minutes and are good even when quite cold. They are also very excellent for pickles. The sweetness and tenderness of this edible podded pea insures it a permanent place in the garden. It should be tried where bush beans and snap sorts are relished.

Ready to pick 70 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 45 cts.; pk., \$3.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

159

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT

Vines four or five feet high, of very strong growth. On this account it does not need a strong, heavy soil, but will yield better on light soil, where it will not go so much to vines.

It is cultivated more for a summer crop than any other variety. Pods are round, light colored, and well filled with very large, smooth, white peas. It is excellent for summer use, but inferior to the wrinkled varieties in quality.

Ready to pick 70 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 55 cts.; pk., \$1.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



D. & B.'s Mammoth Melting Sugar

162. LARGE BLACK EYE MARROWFAT

Similar to the Large White Marrowfat in height, time of ripening, and yield, but the peas are light brown in color with black eyes. It is a heavy yielder, and can be recommended as one of the best of the Marrow varieties. Ready to pick 70 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$1.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

FIELD PEAS

Field Peas deserve more general attention for fodder than they now receive. In the North, for dairy cows and for hogs, they are fully equal to corn, and about six weeks earlier. For cows the crop should be cut and fed green. For hogs alone, it can be used for pasturage.

Field Peas can be sown either alone or with oats, as early as the condition of the soil will permit. If the stubble from green winter rye or other crops cut in June be turned under and sown to mixed peas and oats, it will furnish a large amount of forage in August when grass pasture is usually short.

As a fertilizer, Field Peas should be plowed under when in blossom. They will grow on land that will not produce clover.

165. GOLDEN VINE, or CANADIAN FIELD. Grows about three feet high, yields well. Peas good size, and light yellow in color. Price: Pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; by mail, postpaid. Qt., 20 cts.; pk., 85 cts.; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

168. SUPENEAU. A small French variety. Grows about two feet high, and yields enormously, 50 bushels to the acre being nothing unusual. Extremely early, being but a few days later than the Extra Early and Alaska. Peas are very small and white. Price: Pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; by mail, postpaid. Qt., 20 cts.; pk., 85 cts.; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

177. BLACK ENGLISH FIELD. Undoubtedly the largest yielding Field Pea in existence, 75 bushels to the acre being not at all unusual. For full description and prices see colored page 38.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE LIST, intended for market gardeners and others who buy in large quantities, will be found on page 72.

D. & B.'S Northern Grown Seed Beans

There is no doubt but that there are more commercial beans grown in Michigan than in any other locality in the world. Neither is there any doubt but that Michigan produces the best beans in the world. They have this reputation the world over. The most of these commercial beans are grown in the southern part of the state. Our farms in the north still being new and small, our farmers have not gotten into growing beans very extensively.

Our beans are grown on new land and are free from blight and other diseases which are so troublesome farther south on the old farms. Being grown in the north, they are harder, have stronger vitality, are better colored, yield better, and mature earlier than those grown farther south. Our beans are just as far ahead of those grown in Southern Michigan in every respect as Southern Michigan beans are ahead of those grown in other localities.

Our beans are grown just as carefully as are our peas and other seeds. In the first place, we use our choicest seed for our own planting. The growing crops are repeatedly gone over by experts, and every vine that is not absolutely perfect is pulled out and destroyed. After the beans are threshed and delivered to our warehouses, they are cleaned and graded with special electric cleaners, and are made as nearly perfect as machinery will make them. They are then run over our hand-picking machines and all imperfect seeds not taken out by the power machine are taken out by hand. After all this care we know that when our beans are ready to sell they are the best in the world for planting purposes.

CULTURE

Beans like a dry, light, rich, warm soil, although they can be successfully grown on almost any kind of good garden soil. A good many "Old Timers" pretend to think that if a soil is too poor to grow anything else, it should be planted to beans. This is a mistaken idea. Our experience is that beans require just as good land and just as much care as any crop, if good results are to be attained.

Beans should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warmed up and after all danger of frost, for they rot easily in the ground and the tender leaves can not stand cold. The Dwarfs, as a usual thing, are earliest and most hardy. Running beans, especially the Limas, are much more tender than the Dwarfs, and should not be planted as early in the season.

In garden culture, beans are usually planted about two inches deep, in drills 18 inches apart and three inches apart in the drills. For field culture, the rows are made two feet or 28 inches apart so as to cultivate with a horse. Until blossoming season, frequent but shallow hoeing or cultivating should be given. This should by all means be discontinued after the blossoms appear, as blossoms and pods are very tender and easily damaged. Cultivation should therefore be well done before the blossoms appear. It is useless to expect a good crop of beans on illy prepared soil or on land that needs deep stirring after planting.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill and one bushel is sufficient for an acre. Lima and Pole beans require one quart for 100 hills. Plant five or six beans in each hill about two inches deep. Make hills about three feet apart each way, setting the large-seed varieties with the eye downward.

Picking the pods as fast as they are large enough for use and not allowing the beans to ripen will greatly lengthen the bearing season.

180. D. & B.'S EARLIEST OF ALL WAX

The Earliest and Best Wax Pod Bean

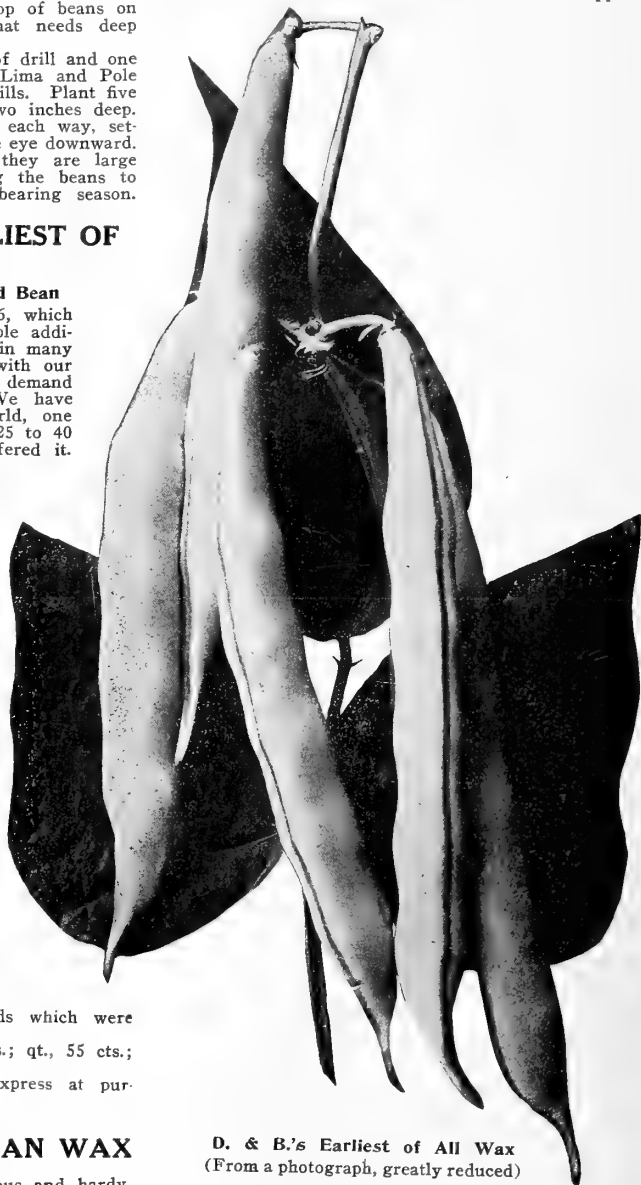
Our own introduction for 1906, which has proved to be the most valuable addition to the wax pod family made in many years. It took exceedingly well with our patrons from the very start, the demand always exceeding the supply. We have sold it in every part of the world, one customer in Austria taking from 25 to 40 bushels every season since we offered it.

D. & B.'s Earliest of All Wax is of the Black Wax family, but is much earlier, more prolific, and is less liable to blight and rust than any Black Wax we know of. The vines are large and thrifty, with dark-green, luxuriant foliage. The pods measure six inches, are exceedingly thick, oval, meaty, slightly curved, and of a beautiful waxy color. They are entirely stringless until nearly ripe, and have a rich, buttery flavor not found in any other variety. The dry beans are purplish black in color, rather short and chunky.

The best feature of this excellent bean is its extreme earliness. Planted by the side of all other varieties in our trial ground last season, it became suitable for the table fully a week earlier than any other wax pod variety, and remained suitable for use longer than any other. We account for this extreme earliness from the fact that it is a purely Northern Michigan production. It was originated here, and has never been grown any other place, so has the quick-maturing quality found only in Northern Grown Seeds, to a greater extent than most other Northern Grown Seeds which were originated in the South.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 35 cts.; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



D. & B.'s Earliest of All Wax
(From a photograph, greatly reduced)

183. PROLIFIC GERMAN WAX

Vines medium size, very vigorous and hardy.

Pods medium length, borne well up from the ground, cylindrical, fleshy, and of clear creamy white color, remaining a long time in condition for use. Seed oblong, small, jet black. This bean is an improvement on the old Butter Bean, being a more robust grower and surer yielder, with larger, rounder, and more brittle pods. Its most distinctive feature is its extreme earliness. In our trial grounds we found this the earliest of all except D. & B.'s Earliest of All Wax, and it is but a very few days later than that wonderful new variety.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

186. D. & B.'S PENCIL POD BLACK WAX

The Handsomest Wax Pod Bean

A grand new variety that is medium early, hardy, very prolific, and of superior quality. Pods are long straight, round as a pencil, saddle backed, fleshy, and of a bright yellow color. They are tender, brittle, absolutely stringless, and produce during a long season.

Plants are of a true bush growth, 15 inches high, very strong and vigorous, with a great abundance of coarse, dark-colored foliage. The pods are borne in great profusion well up from the ground, and are exceedingly free from rust. This is one of the surest yielding varieties among the wax pods.

The table quality of the Pencil Pod is all that can be desired. It remains tender longer than most other varieties, and when cooked does not have that strong, "beany" taste found in so many "string" beans, but is tender and as sweet as a Telephone pea.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 30 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

189. SADDLEBACK WAX

The plants are of strong bush growth, 15 inches in height, extra productive. The pods are long, nearly straight, well rounded and so meaty as to be *saddle-backed* or creased in the center. The flesh between the beans is *solid meat without any open spaces*, brittle, always stringless, rich golden yellow, and of finest flavor. Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

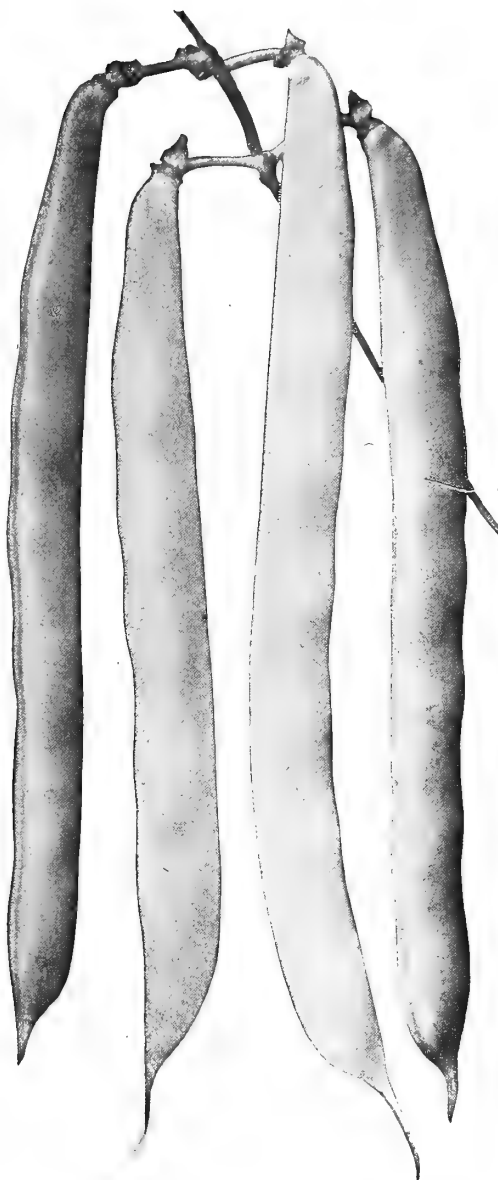
Qt., 30 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

192. CURRY'S RUST-PROOF WAX

A very early, beautiful wax bean, bearing an abundance of crisp, tender, stringless pods, flat, long, meaty. It is absolutely rust-proof, at least we have never seen any beans of this variety that were affected with rust. The vine is very hardy and vigorous. The beans, when ripe, are bluish-black and kidney-shaped. An excellent shipper.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax

194

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX

The Most Popular Recent Introduction

We consider this a very valuable sort, one that deserves its good name and one that is destined to continue to gain in the esteem of growers, especially market gardeners.

Read full description on colored page 40.

195

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX

One of the earliest and most productive of all the wax beans. A week earlier than the Golden Wax and a far better yielder. Almost entirely free from rust and disease. Vines are strong and hardy, bearing a large crop of large, flat, nearly straight, very white and wax-like, handsome pods. These are very brittle and entirely stringless, of a rich buttery flavor, and always command a ready sale, making it one of the most profitable varieties for the market gardener. The seed is large, kidney-shaped, white, with markings of reddish purple around the eyes.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

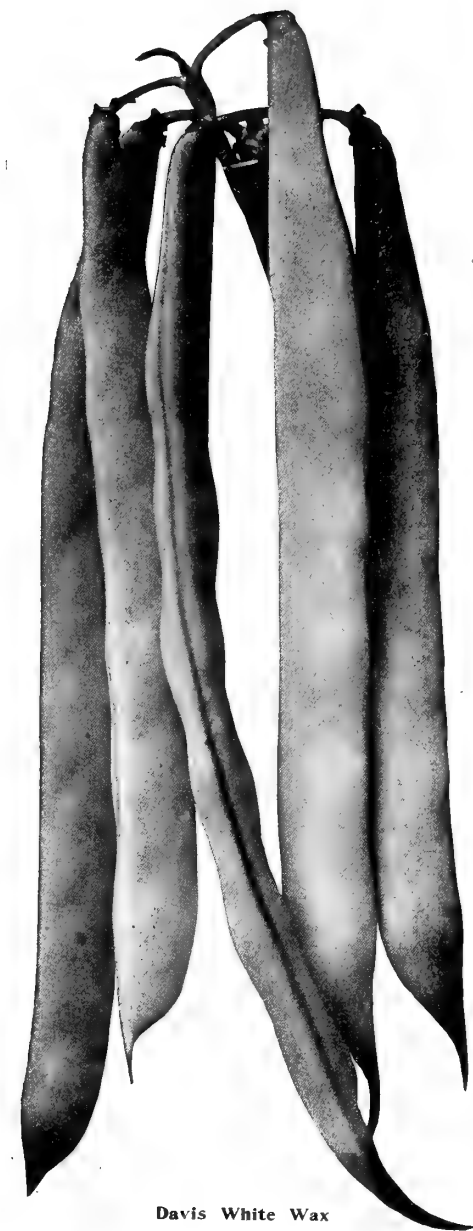
Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

198. DETROIT WAX

The plants of this old popular variety are very hardy, quite dwarf but very erect, bearing their pods well up from the ground. Pods are straight, broad, flat, but thick and meaty. Pods are yellow when young, but as they grow older change to a



D. & B.'s Pencil Pod Black Wax



Davis White Wax

cooked, are very sweet and palatable. A valuable sort.
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

207. DAVIS WHITE WAX

The most hardy and productive wax bean in cultivation. Very popular with market gardeners and shippers on account of its very showy pods, which stand shipping extra well. The vine is very vigorous and rustless, and bears its beautiful long pods in great clusters near the center, well off the ground. The pods are often eight inches long, straight, slender, white, and handsome. When young, they are brittle, crisp, tender, and of good quality. The seed is pure white, kidney-shaped, and when dry and cooked, far excels the Navy bean in flavor and richness. Very valuable for canners on account of the white seed and pods not coloring when cooked.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

PACKETS OF PEAS OR BEANS ARE HEAVY, and packets put up by some seedsmen to sell at five cents, postpaid, contain too small a quantity for any family. We therefore supply liberal-sized packets at **ten cents**, postpaid. We prefer to please our customers rather than disappoint them.

waxy golden shade. Very free from rust. In fact, it is catalogued by some as being absolutely so. Entirely stringless while young. Seed white and quite round, with markings of brown and black around the eye.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

201. GOLDEN WAX

A great many seedsmen catalog so-called "Improved Golden Wax" beans, claiming great superiority over the old Golden Wax. We have tested many of these new beans. Some proved to be nothing but the old Golden Wax with a new name. Some proved to be a little superior to the old strain in some one way, but inferior in others. In general excellence, for the home and market garden, we do not believe the old Golden Wax has been equaled. The continual increase in demand for it certainly indicates that it has not.

The Golden Wax is a very early and productive bean. The pods are good length, straight, broad, flat, fleshy, golden yellow, with short green points. They cook well as snaps, shell well when green, and are of the highest quality when used in either way. Seed is of medium size, oval, white, more or less colored with two shades of purplish red.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

204. GOLDEN EYE WAX

Plants are heavily laden with handsome pods six inches long, one-half inch broad, straight, flat, fairly fleshy. Considered by some to be the best of the wax pods. Very early, a vigorous grower and sure yielder. Pods are a beautiful waxy golden color, and when



Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

210. EXTRA EARLY ROUND POD RED VALENTINE

The Most Popular of the Green Snap Sorts

For snaps there is nothing superior among the green-podded varieties, and many prefer this to any of the wax pods. Vines grow erect, with coarse, dark-green foliage. Pods green, long, curved, round with creased back, very fleshy, crisp, and tender a long time after becoming fit to pull.

Seed long, of medium size, irregular shape, color pink marked with red. The irregular size and shape of seed is an indication of fleshiness of the pods and purity of the stock. No one has better stock than ours. It is the result of years of selecting and growing. Some claim to have a different and improved strain of the "Valentine" beans. We have tried them all, but have never found any equal to our own.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

213. NEW BLACK VALENTINE BEAN

Possesses all the merits of the Red Valentine, and in addition the pod is fully one-third longer than Red Valentine. The pods are perfectly round and straight, and of a beautiful green color. It is suitable for early and late planting. It is as useful as Extra Early Refugee, being equally as hardy in every respect as the Refugee, while the beans are produced in enormous quantities. For any purpose, or at any time of the year, this bean will be found exceedingly valuable.

Price, Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

216. BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD

Combines the Good Qualities of All Green Pod Beans

It is very early and wonderfully productive. The vine is vigorous, spreading and hardy. The pods are larger than the Valentine, slender, round, brittle, entirely stringless, and of a beautiful dark-green color. For the home or market garden no other green pod is as satisfactory and no other need be planted, for by making frequent plantings, fine pods may be constantly had until cut off by heavy frosts. Being very hardy, it takes a heavy frost to kill the vines.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



Giant Stringless

219. GIANT STRINGLESS

An exceedingly productive and very handsome sort. The pods are a little larger and a few days later than those of Burpee's Stringless, but are of better quality and more brittle. Leaves are small and light green. Seed is long, slender, light yellowish brown. The plants grow strong and thrifty, are very hardy, and yield enormously.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



Improved Goddard or Boston Favorite

sh ground. They become fit for use as shell beans very early, and in this condition the beans are very large, easily shelled, and are about equal to the Lima in quality, although of quite different form. Seed large, oval, plump, and nearly covered with splashes of bright red.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

231. IMPROVED GODDARD, OR BOSTON FAVORITE

Vines very large, much branched, but stand erect, forming a large bush. Leaves are large, much crimped. Pods are large, long, flat, curved, with long curved points, green when young but when fit for use are beautifully splashed and striped with red. Green beans are nearly as large and are of better quality than the large Lima, although they are of different shape. Seed is like Dwarf Horticultural, but larger and much longer.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

DWARF LIMA SORTS

234. BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA

Comes absolutely true from seed. The bushes grow from 18 to 20 inches high, of stout growth and always erect, yet branching so vigorously that each develops into a magnificent circular bush two or three feet in diameter. It is an immense yielder, the handsome large pods being well filled with very large beans identical in size and luscious flavor with the well-known Pole Limas.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

222

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE

A very early green-podded kind, furnishing an oval, fleshy pod of fine quality. True bush growth, 15 inches high, branching freely, with coarse, abundant foliage. Pods are nearly round, pale green, six inches long, tapering to a slender point, solid and fleshy, brittle, mild in flavor, and nearly stringless. Seed long, drab, nearly covered with dark purple blotches.

Our stock of this variety has been selected with great care, and is very uniform, all the vines ripening their pods well together.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

225. EARLY LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS

A very early standard variety. Much prized on account of its productiveness and excellent quality. Vines large, vigorous, branching, with an abundance of large, coarse foliage. Pods are long, straight, flat, handsome, and when young, of good quality. Seed is long, kidney-shaped, yellowish drab with darker marks around the eyes. The green pods are often eight inches long, and are always tender and brittle.

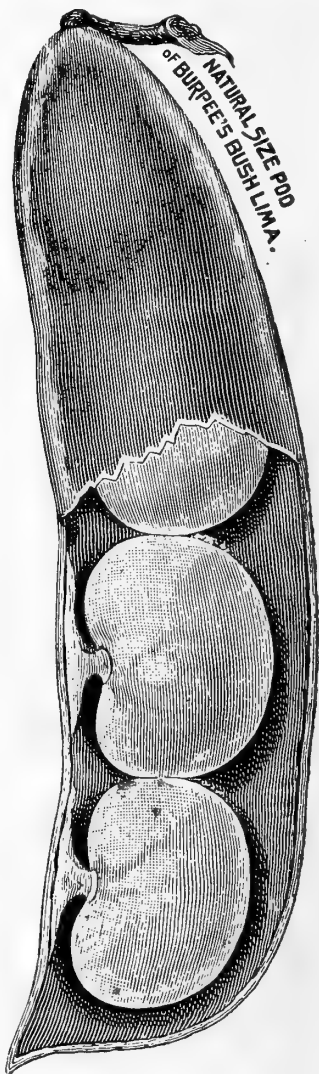
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

228

DWARF HORTICULTURAL

Vines very productive, compact, with large leaves. Pods medium length, cylindrical, curved, with splashes of bright red on a yellow ground.



Burpee's Bush Lima

237. DWARF LARGE WHITE LIMA

A bush form of the true Lima. Plants are uniformly dwarf, but enormously productive. The pods are as large as the large Limas, and contain from three to five very large, flat beans of the best quality. While not as early as Burpee's Bush Lima, many consider it better in quality, fully equaling in this respect the large Limas. Any one who has planted this variety will wish to plant it again. Seed of medium size, flat, white.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

LARGE SEEDED POLE LIMA BEANS**240. HENDERSON'S EARLY LEVIATHAN**

This is the very earliest. It will not only give large Lima beans earlier than any other strain, but is also much more productive, both early and throughout the season. It is a strong grower, clinging well to the poles and is a sure cropper. The pods differ from those of other early pole Limas in being straighter and longer. The pods hang out from the foliage in large clusters and contain three to four and sometimes five large beans to the pod.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

244. LARGE WHITE LIMA

This bean is too late for the extreme north, and is being supplanted by Early Leviathan, because the latter is earlier. Vine tall growing, vigorous, but slender; leaves medium sized, smooth, light green, pods borne in clusters, long, broad, very thin, dark green; seed large, ovoid, flat.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS**247. OLD HOMESTEAD OR KENTUCKY WONDER**

This most popular variety is an improved large-podded strain of the Southern Prolific. The pods usually grow 7 or 8 inches long, are so fleshy that they are broader than they are wide, with deeply creased backs. They are solidly meaty, stringless when young, and of finest quality. If pods are gathered as they mature, the vines will continue to bear until the end of the season.

One of the most profitable for the market gardener on account of its being such a prolific yielder and the pods being so very showy.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

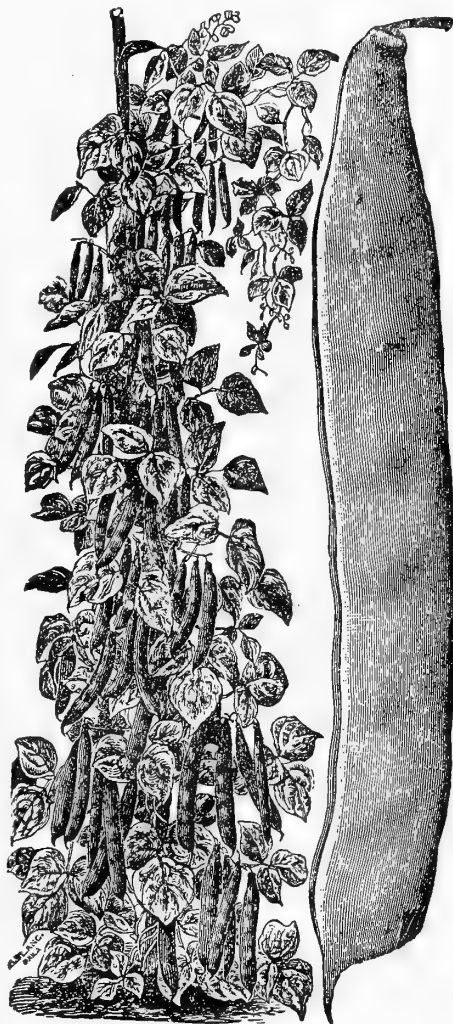
Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

250. LAZY WIFE

The finest flavored of all as "Snap Shorts." The pods are of medium dark-green color, very abundantly produced in great clusters, and measure from five to seven inches in length. The illustration represents a natural-sized pod, although it is somewhat shorter than the average. The pods are broad and thick, very fleshy, entirely stringless, and retain their rich and stringless quality until nearly ripe, and at all stages are peculiarly luscious. Each pod contains from six to eight round, white beans, which make excellent winter shell beans.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



Lazy Wife

FIELD BEANS**252. D. & B.'S IMPROVED WHITE FIELD BEAN**

The result of years of careful growing and selecting. Far superior in both quality and productiveness to the common sorts. The vine is of medium size, erect, bearing a profusion of long pods well up from the ground. The dry beans are small, round, pure white, and of fine appearance. For this reason they are the most profitable for the farmer to grow, as they will always bring an extra price. We have shipped these beans into every State in the Union, and have never received a complaint that they were not just what we claim—the earliest and best field bean in existence. We have, however, received many enthusiastic letters from people who have planted them and are more than satisfied with the results. Try a few of D. & B.'s Improved White Beans and get acquainted with the best bean that grows.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 15 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

255. WHITE KIDNEY

An excellent shell bean to use green in succotash and one of the best for winter use. Unsurpassed when baked. Vines large, branching, with large, broad leaves. Pods medium size, dark green, coarse. Seed large, white, kidney-shaped, slightly flattened.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 15 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

258. RED KIDNEY

Similar to White Kidney as regards growth, pod, and shape of seed, which in the case of Red Kidney is a dark maroon or red. A very fine variety for baking.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 15 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

261. LARGE WHITE MARROW

Vines large, slender, spreading, with short runners and small leaves. Very prolific. Pods broad, green changing to yellow. Seed large, oval, clear white, cooking very dry and mealy. This variety, like the White Kidney, is extensively used as a dry, winter bean.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 15 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE LIST, intended for market gardeners and others who buy in large quantities, will be found on page 71.

D. & B.'S True Northern Grown Seed Corn

We believe we are fully justified in calling our seed corn **Northern Grown**, for all the corn we offer excepting one or two varieties which are too late to mature in the north, is grown right here around Petoskey—the most of it on our own farm. If it is not **Northern Grown**, we do not know where any can be found. Our customers need not fear but that it will mature any place where any corn will mature.

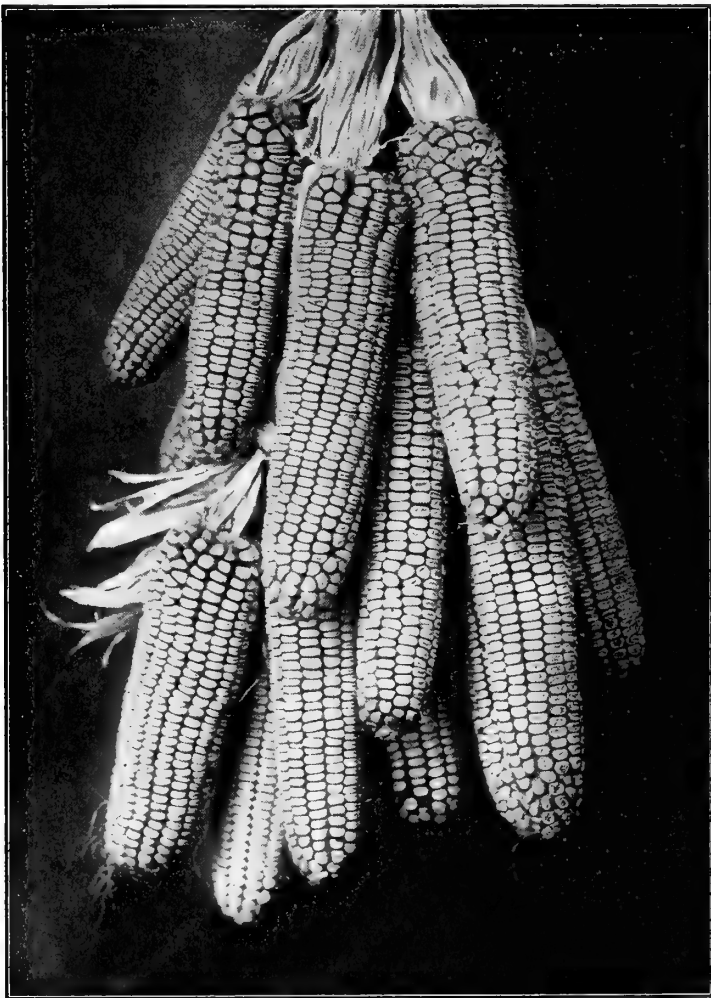
The 1910 growing season was very favorable for corn in Northern Michigan, so that we have a much larger and better supply than usual. We have also improved on our way of handling corn, which will make it much better for planting. It was all harvested early, was never exposed to any soaking rain, and was fully matured before freezing weather. In fact, it never was exposed to extreme cold, even after being cured. It tests very high, averaging 98 per cent, most lots going as high as 100 per cent. We are confident that our seed corn is far superior in all respects to that offered by most seed houses.

All shelled corn is butted and tipped before shelling, and is thoroughly screened and graded afterwards, all small and imperfect kernels being taken out. We test it for vitality until we are certain that it is all right, before shipping it out. It would please us better, however, if our customers would test it as soon as received, so as to know for themselves. If not entirely satisfied, they are at liberty to return it to us by freight at our expense, providing they do so within ten days from the date they receive it.

We do not want any customer of ours to plant seed with which he is not entirely satisfied.

Some purchasers who live in the corn belt, where corn grows very large, have found fault with the size of our corn seed. To these we will say, that you must take into consideration that our corn is grown in the far north where it does not make the growth it does farther south and the grains are not as large, but you may take this same grain and plant it in the south and it will produce larger and better grain than will seed of the same variety that is grown in the south.

Insist on having the best seed corn, regardless of cost. The difference in cost between good and poor seed is too small to consider when compared with results. Seed corn at \$1.00 per bushel costs about 17 cents per acre and at \$3.00 per bushel it costs about 50 cents per acre. If the \$3.00 corn increases the yield only one bushel per acre, it will more than pay for itself. A bushel of seed corn that increases the yield but five bushels to the acre is really worth \$9.00 per bushel. If your \$1.00 seed corn makes only half of a stand, you will be out about \$13.00 for the use of land and labor on land that produces nothing. You can see that there is no question but that corn of good vitality pays big, regardless of what it costs. Neither is there any question but that it pays big to plant seed corn from the north. It has stronger vitality and will produce more and better corn under similar conditions than will southern grown seed.



Burnham's Early Dent

EAR CORN

The most of the experiment stations now advise buying seed corn on the cob so that the purchaser can see what he is getting. This advice is all right providing you have no confidence in the man from whom you buy the seed, but if you have no confidence in him, you had better not buy any kind of seed from him. Our shelled corn is just as carefully selected as our ear corn, and is much more economical for you to plant. When you buy ear corn, you buy butts, tips, and cobs, besides being obliged to pay for the crate and extra freight. When you buy shelled corn from us, you get only perfect corn, ready to plant. You pay the freight on 56 pounds instead of 80, and you only pay for a sack instead of a crate, which costs double.

This season we can furnish the following varieties of corn on the cob: Minnesota King, King of the Earlies, Pride of the North, Canada Smut Nose, White Smut Nose, and Squaw.

CULTIVATION

All experienced corn growers know that it takes rich soil to produce the best results from corn. Build up your land with clover and fertilizer. If it is too sandy for clover, sow Cow Peas, Fall Rye, or Winter Vetch. Plow this green crop under good and deep, and disc it in until it is like a garden.

Then plant the seed deep enough to find moisture for germinating. Harrow the ground once or twice after planting and before the corn comes up. This will keep the small weeds down until you can cultivate. Cultivate carefully and thoroughly, four or five times, but not too deep. Remember that the roots cross the space between the rows by the time the corn is a foot high, and that to disturb these roots is very damaging to the plants. The best seed will not produce good results unless the soil is right, and is properly prepared and cultivated. If you have the right kind of soil, well prepared, and will plant **D. & B.'s Hardy Northern Grown Seed Corn**, and attend to the growing crop as you should, you will have a good harvest regardless of weather conditions; and if the weather should be favorable, the yield will be away beyond your expectations.

All corn is sent by freight or express, at purchaser's expense, unless money is sent to prepay charges. Prices quoted include sacks or crates in which to ship.

SPECIAL PREPAID OFFER

AN ACRE OF CORN FOR \$1.00

We will send eight pounds of seed corn, enough to plant an acre, any variety we catalog, for \$1.00, and will prepay the express charges to any express office in the United States, except to those west of the Rocky Mountains. For states west of the mountains add 20 cents for extra express. This will give you an acre of good corn and a good start with pure seed. Safe arrival is guaranteed, and all charges are paid by us. This offer applies to eight pounds of one variety only, and can not be made up of two or more varieties.

263. BURNHAM'S EARLY DENT

The Earliest Dent Corn

Burnham's Early Dent is a selected strain of White Cap Yellow Dent, and is the result of years of work by one of Michigan's best corn experts. We purchased the seed from Mr. Burnham when he retired from active work and left his farm. Since that time we have endeavored to keep it up to his standard. We offered it for the first time in 1909. Since that time we have sold all we could grow, and have never been able to keep enough ahead for planting a large acreage. What we have sold has been sold in small quantities so that we have succeeded in distributing it very thoroughly and extensively. Although we have always offered to refund money paid for this corn if it did not prove as described, we have never had a person ask for his money back, but instead have had hundreds of letters from purchasers who have been more than satisfied.

Burnham's Early Dent grows to a height of seven or eight feet, makes a strong, vigorous growth, roots deep, and is not liable to fall down. There are practically no "suckers," but there is always an abundance of rank, rich green foliage, making it very desirable for fodder. In height and strength of growth it will compare very favorably with any of the late dents which will not ripen outside the "corn belt."

Burnham's Early Dent produces unusually large ears for an early corn. They average nine inches in length, have from twelve to sixteen rows of grain, and are well filled out at both butt and tip. They hold their size well out to the tip, and will yield more shelled corn to the basket than any other corn we have ever grown. The illustration on the preceding page was taken from a photograph and shows the corn exactly as it is. All will admit that it is a very wonderful corn that will produce ears like this three hundred miles north of the corn belt, where dent corn is not usually supposed to ripen at all.

Burnham's Early Dent always outyields all other dent varieties in this locality. The seed we are offering was grown by ourselves on our own farm, so we know it is pure and of strong vitality. We know a good many will claim we are exaggerating regarding this corn, but we assure you we are not. We admit we are very enthusiastic about it, justly so we think, but every word we have said about it is the truth. It will cost you but little to test it for yourself. We wish you would. If you do and find that we have misrepresented it in any way, we will gladly refund any money paid for seed.

Price, shelled: Qt., 40 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express: Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.90 per bushel.

264. MURDOCK YELLOW DENT

In Murdock Yellow Dent we have a variety of corn that has for years been bred for earliness and yield. It more nearly meets our ideas of a yellow dent corn for the north than any other variety we know of. It is true that the ears are not as large as some of the late varieties, but they are well formed and shell off a large percentage of corn to the ear. In fact, it is one of the best all-round corns we know of for the north.

Murdock Yellow Dent produces ears of grain of handsome appearance, rich yellow, smooth, wedge-shaped kernel, packed closely together on the cob from butt to tip. The ears are usually borne two to the stalk. In quality the grain is unexcelled.

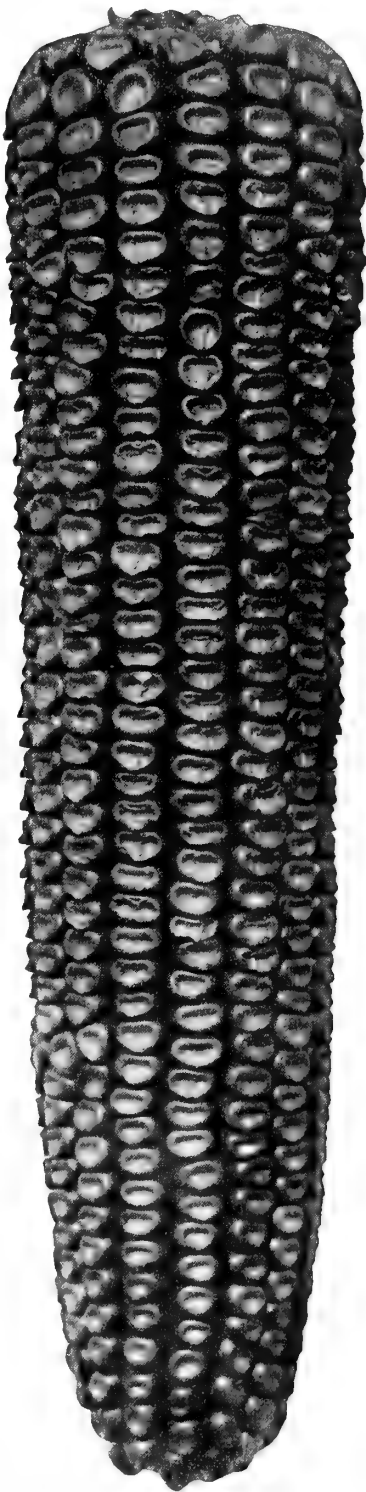
Murdock Yellow Dent thoroughly matures in from 90 to 95 days under average conditions. It may be planted as late as any early corn with equal or greater certainty of its maturing. Another point to be considered is its adaptability to changes of soil and climate. Many varieties fail to do well when changed from one locality to another and require several years to become acclimated. Murdock Yellow Dent, however, will thrive and produce abundantly on almost any kind of soil or in any climate where many other varieties will utterly fail.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.90 per bushel.

266. WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT

This corn has been greatly appreciated by farmers here in the north as it is such a heavy yielder of both fodder and corn. The stalks grow about 8 feet in height, while the ears are always a good size; and no matter how unfavorable the season, whether it be wet or droughty, this corn will always produce at least a good average yield. It is a strong grower and roots very deeply, having sufficient vigor to produce a good crop of corn even on thin, poor soil, which is not adapted for growing corn. The large-size, handsome ears are solidly packed with kernels of good average size, the exposed surface of which is



White Cap Yellow Dent
(Reduced one-third)

white, while the sides of the kernels are yellow. Our White Cap Yellow Dent corn is fourteen to sixteen rowed, and its very type expresses earliness and vigor. It is a suitable corn to plant in any section of our northern states where corn will mature at all. You will not have to lie awake nights and worry for fear your corn will freeze if you plant our White Cap Yellow Dent.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.90 per bushel.

267. MINNESOTA KING (Half Dent)

Taking into consideration earliness, size of ear, and yield, we consider Minnesota King one of the most valuable of the early varieties. We grow a large acreage of it every year, and always get good yields. There are early varieties that under the most favorable conditions will yield as much as Minnesota King, but take it year after year, we do not believe there is another variety that will yield as well.

Minnesota King is a cross between an early dent and an early flint corn. The ears are of a fair size, with eight rows of broad yellow kernels half way between flint and dent. The stalks will average nearly eight feet in height, possessing a remarkably healthy and vigorous constitution, enabling it to withstand all extremes in weather, so that it continues to grow and mature under conditions that would render any other sort a failure. It appears to have a faculty of growing under adverse circumstances, and is just the corn for wet, cold weather.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.90 per bushel.

Ear corn, \$2.50 per bu. of 70 lbs., by freight or express.

268. IMPROVED PRIDE OF THE NORTH

The old, well-known, standard, early, sixteen-rowed yellow dent corn. A strictly 90-day corn, and is often out of danger of frost in 75 days. Can be successfully grown as far north as any dent corn. Probably no early variety furnishes a larger percentage of shelled corn. It is very hardy, ears very uniform, measuring from eight to ten inches. Cob red and very small. Kernels long and closely set. Stalks six to eight feet, strong and excellent for fodder, often bearing two and sometimes three full-sized ears. Produces an enormous amount of shelled corn for the amount of cob. An exceedingly prolific and desirable variety for the north.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.90 per bushel.

Ear corn, \$2.50 per bu. of 70 lbs., by freight or express.

269. KING OF THE EARLIES DENT

Claimed by many to be the earliest dent corn in cultivation. Past experience has demonstrated to the farmers of the north the importance of planting only the early varieties of corn, and those that are northern grown. In King of the Earlies we have, without doubt, the earliest and best yellow dent corn in existence. Color, bright yellow. The stalks grow from six to eight feet in height, and are thickly covered with leaves close to the ground, yielding a large amount of excellent fodder, unsurpassed in feeding qualities.

The ears are medium in length, cob very small, closely set with small, deep, kernels, very rich with oil and starch.

For shelling there is no corn that will compare with it. It can be husked earlier, will shell easier, ripen earlier, dries out quicker, makes better fodder, stands drouth better, and will yield more No. 1 shelled corn than any other yellow variety.

King of the Earlies can be depended upon to mature a very heavy crop of first-class corn in the northern part of Wisconsin, Minnesota, or Michigan. Our stock of it is carefully selected every year from the earliest and best ears, making it as nearly perfect as possible, and is unsurpassed in uniformity of type.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.90 per bushel.

Ear corn, \$2.50 per bu. of 70 lbs., by freight or express.

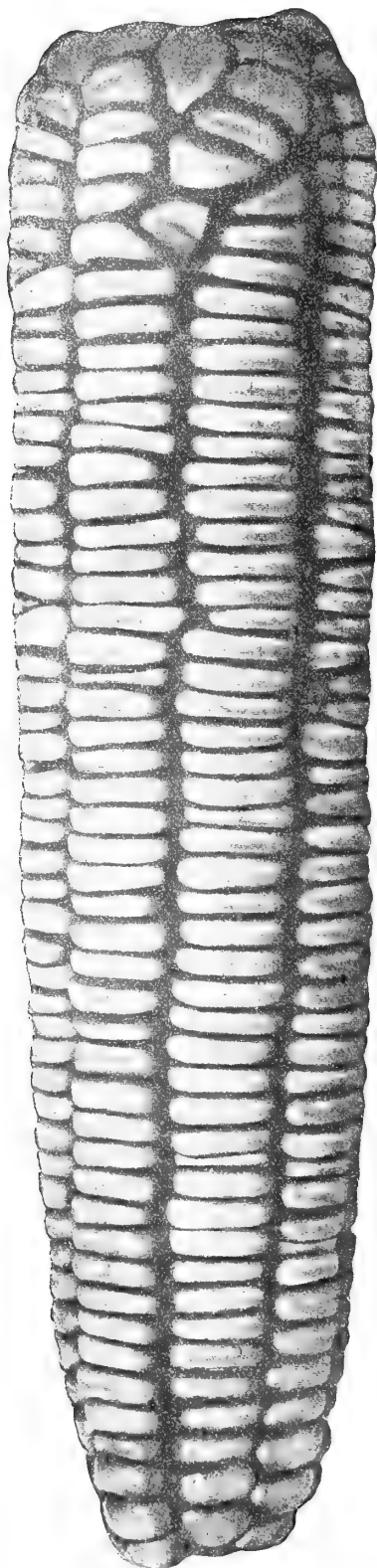
271. IMPROVED LEAMING

Improved Leaming is probably the oldest straight-bred dent corn in existence. It has been traced back for over eighty years to J. S. Leaming, who originated it on a farm in Miami County, Iowa, as far back as 1838. It is to-day accepted as a standard, and is most extensively planted of any. It has given satisfaction both in the Northern and Southern States. Indeed, so readily does it adapt itself to the different soils and climates, it has come to be known as a cosmopolitan. Leaming produces well on light or heavy soil where other varieties could not thrive. It will mature in 100 days, and will make a crop even in a dry season.

The extreme Northern States and Canada grow it extensively for fodder and ensilage. It is the corn for the north and for the south. The seed can be depended upon to grow when, under the same conditions, other varieties would fail. Our Improved Leaming would astonish eastern in size and shape, slightly tapering, well filled from tip to butt. Grains are broad, deep, thick, and wedge-shaped, no space between rows. The cob is red and of medium size. This variety is very strong in sugar and very valuable for fodder and forage. We have a great demand for it from all sections of the country. Our stock of this variety is especially fine, and no one has better, and we doubt very much if there is as good a strain of Improved Leaming in the United States.

Price, shelled: Qt., 25 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 10 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$1.75; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.65 per bushel.



Minnesota King (Reduced Size)

farmers. The golden ears are very uniform in size and shape, slightly tapering, well filled from tip to butt. Grains are broad, deep, thick, and wedge-shaped, no space between rows. The cob is red and of medium size. This variety is very strong in sugar and very valuable for fodder and forage. We have a great demand for it from all sections of the country. Our stock of this variety is especially fine, and no one has better, and we doubt very much if there is as good a strain of Improved Leaming in the United States.

272. SQUAW CORN

Undoubtedly the Earliest Corn That Grows

In 1906 Squaw Corn was ripe in Michigan 70 days from planting. It is a flint corn with very peculiar coloring—blue, black, purple, red, yellow, and white all mixed together. With all its outside coloring it is extremely white inside, and is splendid for flour and meal. In fact, it is the corn from which the Indians used to grind their meal. It is the corn from which all the other varieties were originated. Many people prefer it for cooking to any of the improved strains. It is also first-class for fodder, being extensively planted for that purpose on account of the abundant foliage that it bears. It is a great yielder, yielding more per acre than any other flint variety.

We never saw better corn any place than our 1910 field of Squaw Corn. Although it was not planted until May 25th, and 15th of September. It was planted it was fully matured and ready to cut by the 15th of September. It was planted on low, cold ground, and would have matured much earlier had it been in a higher and warmer location.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.90 per bu.

Ear corn, \$2.50 per bu. of 70 lbs.

274

WHITE SMUT NOSE,

or "WHITE BLAZE"

Very similar to Canada Smut Nose, except that the ears are a little larger and the grain is white. It has the same red markings on the end of the ear, and is a very little earlier. The stalks are very strong, with strong rooting, so that it is not inclined to lop over. It grows from eight to nine feet high. There is plenty of rich foliage, well down to the ground, but it is not inclined to sucker. A heavy producer of both grain and fodder; one of the best varieties for the farmer's own use, especially in the north, as it is as early as the earliest.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.90 per bu.

Ear corn, \$2.50 per bu. of 70 lbs., by freight or express.

275. CANADA SMUT NOSE

An extra early flint corn grown more extensively than any other in the north. It will mature farther north than any other corn we know of excepting Squaw Corn. The stalks will grow from seven to eight feet high, are quite leafy, and as it "suckers" quite freely, it makes a great corn for fodder. It always yields well, always one ear and often two ears to the stalk. The ears are eight rowed, and measure from ten to thirteen inches long, well filled to the end. The grain is yellow with splashes of red at the end of the ear. As the cob is very small, Smut Nose will shell a very high percentage of grain.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.90 per bu.

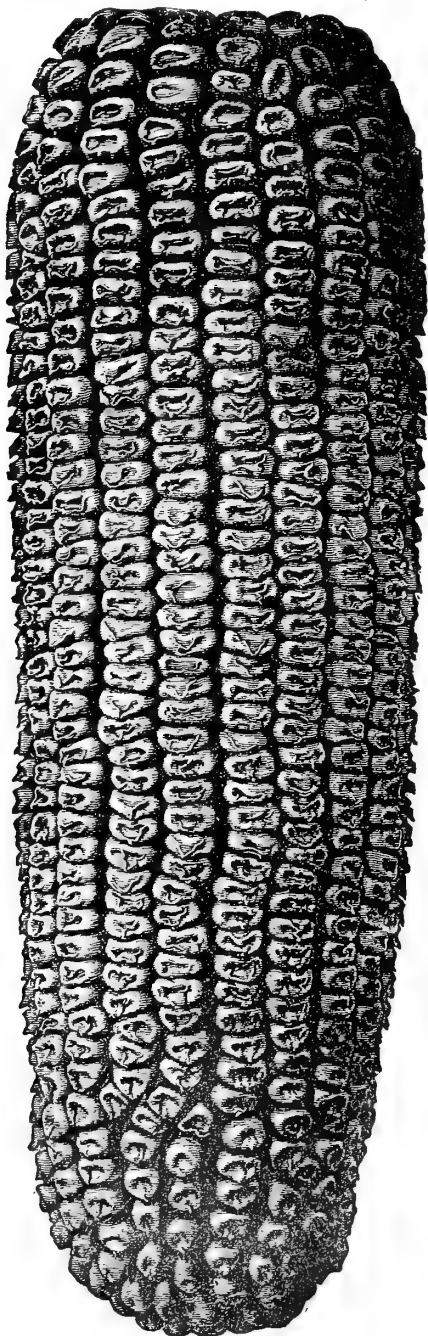
Ear corn, \$2.50 per bu. of 70 lbs., by freight or express.

276. SANFORD'S WHITE FLINT

The handsomest of all flints. The great feature of this variety is the large grain and small cob it produces. If an ear be broken, you wonder that it is possible for so small a cob to hold and nourish so much grain. The ears are twelve to fifteen inches long, smooth and symmetrical. Kernels are broad and flinty, and white in color. White Flint makes a very sturdy and vigorous growth with a great abundance of broad succulent leaves, and is of great value for fodder and silage as well as grain. We consider this the finest of the flints. While it is not quite as early as Smut Nose, White Flint is a close second.

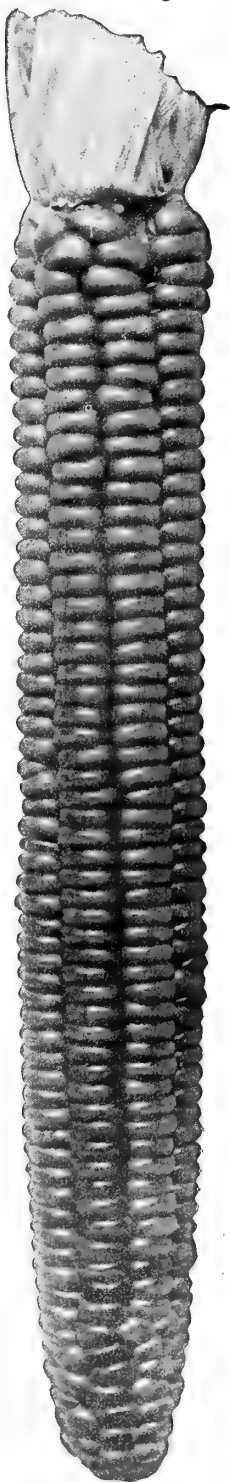
Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.90 per bushel.



King of the Earlies

(From photograph greatly reduced)



Canada Smut Nose

278. LONGFELLOW FLINT

This fine field corn is the result of careful selection in the Longfellow family (relatives of the distinguished poet) for over fifty years. The ears are eight-rowed, remarkably long, slender, and straight, often measuring fifteen inches, and it is not at all unusual to find three full-sized and perfect ears growing on one stalk. Kernels are large and wide, of a beautiful golden yellow color. Ripens in 75 to 80 days. Is one of the very few varieties that it is safe to plant in our northern latitude, where it has been extensively and successfully grown for years.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.90 per bushel.

ENSILAGE AND FODDER CORN

The recent unfavorable corn years have awakened the farmers to the fact that they can not depend on their corn crop entirely for winter feed, and they must provide for feed from some other and more certain source. They have very naturally turned to Fodder Corn and Ensilage. A few years ago very few farmers planted this kind of corn. Now nearly every farmer plants a liberal acreage of this crop, and we have noticed that they are so well pleased with the results that they nearly always increase the acreage the second year.

The demand for good fodder corn has increased almost beyond belief; in fact, away beyond the supply, so that a great deal of inferior seed has been sold for this purpose. We are giving this branch of our business particular attention, and are selling all the seed we can grow. Our Fodder Corn seed has pleased our customers beyond our expectations. Many of them have written us that it has produced earlier, better, and more abundantly than seed purchased elsewhere.

Our Fodder Corn is just as carefully selected as any of our seed corn, and is just as good in every respect excepting that it is not graded as carefully. It has just as much vitality, will produce just as much corn, but it will not be as true to type.

279. GIANT RED COB ENSILAGE

Greatest of All Fodder Varieties

A pure white corn with red cob, which grows very large, often yielding as high as 45 tons of fodder per acre. It is sweet, tender, and juicy, and furnishes more nourishment than any other variety. No dairy farmer should be without it. It can be fed green or made into silage, or cured and stacked.

Drill in rows 3½ feet apart, ½ bushel of seed per acre, or more if a large amount of leafy fodder is desired with smaller growth of stalk.

Price: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.40 per bu.; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

280. PRIDE FODDER

This is practically the same as our Improved Pride of the North, excepting that it has not been butted, tipped, or graded, but is just a good selected lot of corn, just as it comes from the sheller. It is just as carefully selected as any of our corn, and will show just as high percentage of germination.

A great many prefer this smaller growing corn for fodder to the large, rank growing, southern varieties for the following reasons: It is more easily handled, either with binder or by hand; it matures earlier and gives more fully developed ears; it is more easily cured; the smaller stalks make finer and richer fodder; the fodder is more easily handled when putting through the shredder, and the stalks make better manure when fed whole. It will produce just as many tons of feed to the acre as will the larger kinds.

Price: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.40 per bu.; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

281. EVERGREEN SWEET FODDER CORN

All varieties of sweet corn possess very much more "sugar" than any feed sort, and this being the most important constituent, it necessarily follows that the corn holding this in greatest quantity has the greatest net value. Evergreen Sweet Fodder grows much taller than the Early Sweet Fodder, and makes well-formed but not matured ears, in almost any part of the Northwest. Drill 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre.

Price, shelled: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.25; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.00 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

D. & B. Brand, Northern Grown Grass, Clover and Farm Seeds

Prices of Clover Seeds subject to change. The pound prices include postage; 100-pound prices are by freight or express at purchaser's expense. Write for special prices.

Farmers have learned that it pays to sow only the very best seeds to such an extent that there is very little demand for the lower grades. For this reason, we will offer but one grade in the future, **The D. & B. Brand**, which will always be composed of the very best **Northern Grown Seed** procurable. We already have a very heavy demand for this brand of seed here in the north, and we hope to have just as great success with it away from home as we have here.

If those who wish to purchase seeds in this line will write us, we will gladly send them samples so that they may see just what this brand of seed is like. You will find our **D. & B. Brand** of seed larger, more perfect, and better colored than seed from the south. Our seed is also more pure, for the reason that the noxious weeds found in the old seed-growing localities have not become established on our new northern farms, our farmers being very particular about the kind of seed they sow. You will also find that this **D. & B. Brand** of seed has the same strength, vitality, and true "Get Up and Get" qualities of our other **Northern Grown Seeds**.

Prices of field seeds are so continually changing, it is impossible to name prices covering the whole season. The prices named here are those that prevail at the time this catalog is printed, and are subject to market changes. We will ask those who think of purchasing seeds in this line to write us for one of our special price cards, which we have printed every week, and will gladly mail to those who may ask for it. Those who will not have time to write for prices will be perfectly safe in ordering without, for we will guarantee them fair treatment. In such cases, unless we are otherwise instructed, we will add to or deduct from the amount of seed shipped, to give value for the amount of money sent, at prices prevailing at that time, whether they be higher or lower.

D. & B. BRAND GRASS SEED

1000. AWNLESS BROME GRASS (*Bromus inermis*). A perennial grass valuable for binding the soil of embankments and on account of its ability to resist both drouth and cold. On light, dry soils, it is used for both hay and pasturage, but is not recommended for locations where better grasses will succeed. Should be used at the rate of forty pounds per acre. Lb., 30 cts. By freight or express: 25 lbs., \$4.50; 50 lbs., \$8.50; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

1003. KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*). Fancy clean. Sometimes called June Grass, but the true June or Wire Grass is much inferior. Kentucky Blue Grass is the most nutritious, hardy, and valuable of all northern grasses. In conjunction with White Clover, it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use not less than 54 pounds of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for meadow or pasturage, about 28 pounds per acre will be required. Lb., 35 cts. By freight or express: 25 lbs., \$6.75; 50 lbs., \$13.00; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

1006. ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*). One of the most valuable grasses on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It is ready for grazing in spring two weeks sooner than most grasses, and when fed off is again ready for grazing in a week, and will continue green when other grasses are withered by dry weather. It is palatable and nutritious, and stock eat it greedily when green. It has a tendency to grow in tufts, and does better if sown with clover, and as it ripens at the same time with clover, the mixed hay is of the best quality. When sown alone, about 28 pounds are required per acre; if sown with clover, half that quantity. It is perennial, and it will last for years, but its habit of growth unfits it for lawns. Lb., 30 cts. By freight or express: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 75 cts.; 1 bu. (14 lbs.), \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$17.50.

1009. RED TOP (*Agrostis vulgaris*). In Pennsylvania and states farther south, this is known as *Herd's Grass*, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate well, and makes good pasture when fed close. Is valuable for low, wet meadows, producing a large return in good hay. When sown alone, use about 28 pounds of the chaff seed per acre. Sow in spring or fall.

RED TOP, FANCY (*Cleaned from Chaff*). Sow eight to ten pounds per acre. Lb., 35 cts. By freight or express: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 75 cts.; 1 bu. (14 lbs.), \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$16.50.

1012. TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*). This is the most valuable of all the grasses for hay, especially in the north. Thrives best on moist, loamy soils of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in the spring or fall, at the rate of 12 pounds per acre if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses. Lb., 20 cts. By freight or express: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.50; 1 bu. (45 lbs.), \$5.50; 100 lbs., \$11.75.

D. & B. BRAND CLOVER SEED

1021. ALFALFA (*Lucerne*). The chief merit of Alfalfa lies in the fact that it may be cut three or four times a season, each cutting bringing enormous yields of sweet and nutritious forage which is much relished by all kinds of stock. Care should be taken when cattle are first turned in not to allow them to overfeed, as it is liable to cause bloating. It is an excellent soiling crop, and makes the best hay when properly treated. In hay making it should be put in cocks instead of windrows, which will tend to prevent the shattering of the leaves. The seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre about the middle of April or earlier, should the ground be in good condition, without a nurse or cover-crop. The soil must be deep, rich, well prepared, and well drained. It should never be sown on heavy, sticky clay land where water stands a short distance below the surface. A large crop once established, the results are wonderful—three cuttings a year being the regular thing, averaging ten tons green fodder to the acre. Not only this, but it will continue to give ten tons to the acre for ten to fifteen years. As a land enricher it is unsurpassed. The long roots, ten to fifteen feet under ground, bring up lots of buried mineral fertilizer, while, like all the Clover family, it is a great nitrogen gatherer. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb., 30 cts.; by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$3.50; 1 bu. (60 lbs.), \$13.00; 100 lbs., \$21.00.

1024. ALSIKE, OR SWEDISH (*Trifolium hybridum*). The most hardy of all clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay; cattle prefer it to any other forage. The heads are globular, fragrant, and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of six pounds per acre, when used alone. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; 1 lb., 30 cts. By freight or express: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$3.00; 1 bu. (60 lbs.), \$10.50; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

1027. CRIMSON TREFLOIL, OR SCARLET ITALIAN (*Trifolium incarnatum*). An annual variety in common use in the south for feeding green and for hay, and also found very profitable on the sandy soils of New Jersey. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting, it at once commences growing again, continuing until severe, cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black; leaves long; blossoms long, pointed, and of very deep red or carmine color. Makes good hay. It is sown in August or September in the south, but should not be planted in the north until spring. Sow ten to fifteen pounds to the acre. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts. By freight or express: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$2.75; 1 bu. (60 lbs.), \$10.00; 100 lbs., \$15.50.

1030. MAMMOTH, OR LARGE RED (*Trifolium pratense*). Grows nearly twice the size of the common red clover, often making a stand when the other clovers fail. Sow about eight to twelve pounds per acre. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; 1 lb., 30 cts. By freight or express: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$2.75; 1 bu. (60 lbs.), \$10.50; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

1033. MEDIUM RED, OR JUNE (*Trifolium pratense*). This is by far the most important of all the varieties for practical purposes. Sow in spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of eight to twelve pounds per acre; more is required on old, stiff soils than on new and lighter ones. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; 1 lb., 30 cts. By freight or express: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$2.75; 1 bu. (60 lbs.), \$10.50; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

1036. WHITE DUTCH (*Trifolium repens*). A small, creeping perennial variety, valuable for pasturage and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Sow in spring, at the rate of six pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, half that amount. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb., 35 cts. By freight or express: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$5.00; 1 bu. (60 lbs.), \$17.00; 100 lbs., \$28.00.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS

Prices of all articles quoted on this page subject to change. The pound prices include postage; 100-pound prices are by freight or express at purchaser's expense. Write for special prices.

1039. FLAX (*Linum usitatissimum*). Sow late enough in the spring to avoid frosts and early enough to secure a good stand and enable the crop to ripen before the fall rains. A fair average quantity of seed to be sown on an acre is one-half bushel, when cultivated for seed; if for the fiber, a larger quantity should be sown. Cut before quite ripe, and if the weather be dry, let it lie in the swath a few hours, when it should be raked and secured from the weather. Thresh early in the fall and in dry weather. Lb., 20 cts. By freight or express: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 75 cts.; 1 bu. (56 lbs.), \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50.

1042. HUNGARIAN (*Panicum Germanicum*). This is a species of annual millet growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very valuable and popular with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like millet. Lb., 20 cts. By freight or express: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 50 cts.; 1 bu. (50 lbs.), \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.40.

1045. MILLET, COMMON (*Panicum miliaceum*). Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and one-half to four feet high with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves. It is early maturing and is excellent for forage. For hay, sow broadcast, about 25 pounds per acre, from May 1 to August 1. For grain, sow in drills, about 12 pounds per acre and not later than June 20. Lb., 20 cts. By freight or express: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 50 cts.; 1 bu. (50 lbs.), \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.40.

1048. MILLET, GERMAN OR GOLDEN. An improved large-leaved variety, growing three to five feet high; later maturing than Common Millet, and a heavy yielder. The heads, though numerous, are very large and compact. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths, and are round, golden yellow, and very attractive in appearance. Lb., 25 cts. By freight or express: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 50 cts.; 1 bu. (50 lbs.), \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.40.

1050. RAPE (Dwarf Essex for Sowing). There is but one variety of Rape that has proved profitable to sow in America and that is the Dwarf Essex. Do not be deluded into buying inferior grades offered by unscrupulous dealers through exaggerated advertisements. Such seed is often more or less mixed with the annual variety which is not only worthless as forage, but once planted is likely to become a pernicious weed. *There is no plant that will give as heavy a yield of forage at such a small cost as this*, and its general cultivation would add largely to the profits of American farms. Especially valuable for green manuring and pasture. When fed off by sheep, it will probably do more to restore and make profitable exhausted soils than any other plant. Biennial.

Ground should be prepared same as for turnips. Sow in June or July, with a turnip drill, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of seed per acre. It may be sown broadcast, either with other fall forage crops or by itself, using from one to five pounds of seed per acre. Lb., 15 cts., postpaid. By freight or express: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00; 1 bu. (60 lbs.), \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

1053. SUNFLOWER, LARGE RUSSIAN. This has large heads borne at top of a single unbranched stem, with much more and larger seed than the common sort. It is used extensively for feeding poultry. Sow as soon as ground is fit for planting corn, in rows five feet apart, and ten inches apart in row. Cultivate same as corn. When seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail pen having a solid floor or in a corn crib. After curing so that they will thresh easily, flail out or run through a threshing machine and clean with a fanning mill. This variety will yield 1,000 pounds or more of seed per acre. Some species are planted largely in the flower garden for ornament. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 20 cts., postpaid. By freight or express: 100 lbs., \$5.00.

1056. VETCHES OR TARES (Spring) (*Vicia sativa*). A perennial pea-like plant grown as an annual in the north. Desirable as a forage plant and valuable as a cover crop for orchards. Culture same as field peas. Sow two bushels per acre. Lb., 25 cts., postpaid. By freight or express: 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50.

1059. VETCHES (Sand, Winter or Hairy) (*Vicia villosa*). A very hardy forage plant, growing well on soils so poor and sandy that they will produce but little clover. The plants, when mature, are about forty inches high, and if cut for forage as soon as full grown and before setting seed, they will start up again and furnish even a larger crop than the first. Seed round, black, and should be sown $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.

Among the various leguminous plants introduced during recent years with such manifest advantage to farmers there is not one of greater value than the Hairy Vetch. As a soil reclaimer and forage crop it has no equal, and it is only to be regretted that this Vetch is not more universally sown. It is an annual plant, similar in growth to a very slender and straggling pea vine, covering the ground with a dense mat of forage two feet in depth. Stock of all kinds eat it greedily, both in pastures and when cut for hay. It bears our heaviest frosts without injury. While it does not make a very vigorous growth during the winter, it yet lives and grows, and is ready to push into quick and luxuriant growth as soon as ever the mild days of spring set in. When once this growth starts, it continues through wet and drouth, and the quantity of forage made is wonderful. As a soil improver it is richer in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash than any of the Clovers or the Cow Pea. When plowed down the soil will be found to be as mellow and full of vegetable matter as possible, and when consolidated with the roller, will be in the finest condition for the production of wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and a grain crop. By freight or express: 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50.

1065. SOJA BEAN (Dwarf Early). This variety has been extensively advertised as the "German Coffee Berry," the seed sometimes being parched and ground for use as coffee. Plants grow 18 inches in height, and are immensely productive, having small, round seed. The plant being a legume, is valuable as a soil enricher, while the plant and seed make a highly nutritious forage. Per pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 30 cts., postpaid. By freight or express: Pk., 80 cts.; bu. (60 lbs.), \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

1068. CLAY COW PEA. These so-called "Cow Peas" are really a small bean of strong running growth, with a large and abundant glossy dark-green foliage. The vines may be cut either for feeding green or they can be cured like clover for winter use. They are also most desirable for ensilage; for this purpose the seed should be planted in the hills with field corn, as the vines running up the corn-stalks are easily harvested and the combination of the corn-stalks and bean vines makes excellent ensilage, and the land is more readily cultivated than where the Cow Peas are sown alone.

This variety is of extra strong growth and most productive of dry seed, being especially adapted for sowing in the Northern States. Seed should not be planted until the trees are well out in leaf. For drills three feet apart, use one-half bushel per acre, or one bushel broadcast, while planted in hills four by four feet with corn one-quarter bushel is sufficient. The earlier they can be sown in the spring, the larger the crop of dry seeds can be produced, as the vines make a continuous growth until cut off by frost. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: Pk., 75 cts.; bu. (60 lbs.), \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$3.40.

1071. COW PEA (Whip-Poor-Will). A very early maturing variety of upright or bush growth. The seeds may be gathered and the plants harvested much more readily than with the running or vine type of growth. Ripening early, the crop may be harvested in time to plant winter grain in the fall, providing the seed can be planted by the middle of May. At the Delaware State Experiment Station this variety yielded thirteen tons of ensilage from one acre of land. The seed is light brown, speckled darker brown of the same shape and coloring as the eggs of the Whip-poor-will. Plant seed in spring. Prices same as for Clay Cow Pea.

1074. KAFFIR CORN. Grows four to five feet high. The stem or stalk bears numerous wide leaves. The stalks are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum. It makes excellent fodder, either green or dry, which is highly relished by cattle and all kinds of stock. The seed crop is also heavy, sometimes 50 to 60 bushels to the acre. For grain, sow in rows 3 feet apart, 3 to 5 pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder, sow $\frac{1}{4}$ to one bushel either broadcast or in drills. Large pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 20 cts.; 3 lbs., 50 cts., postpaid. By freight or express: 10 lbs., 50 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.30; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

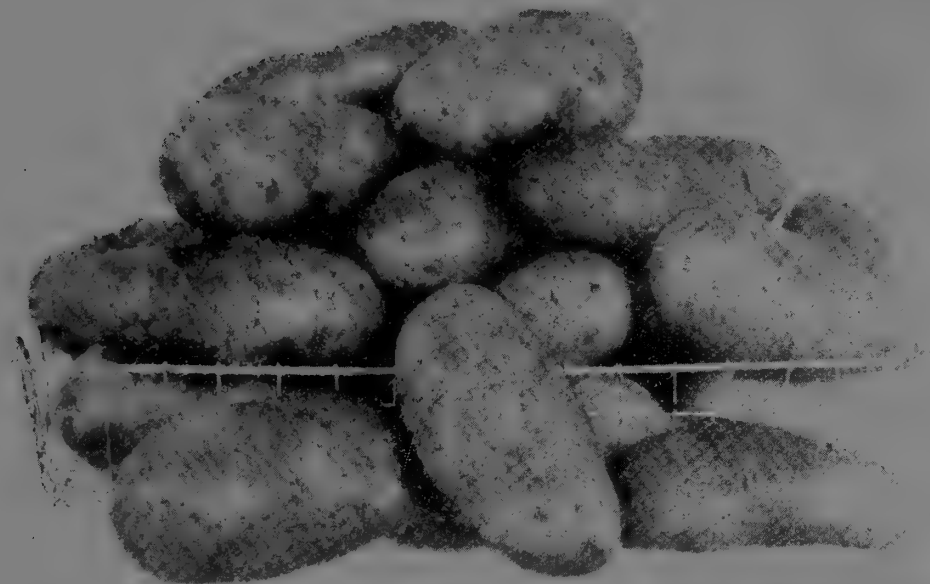
1077. IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOM CORN. Best variety for general cultivation on account of color and quality of brush. Ripens early; grows 8 to 10 feet high; brush of good length, fine and straight, and always of green appearance when ripe. Our stock is select, having been saved by professional growers from their own plantings. Lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 60 cts., postpaid. By freight or express: 10 lbs., 50 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.25.

1080. SORGHUM, or Early Amber Sugar-Cane. This is the Sorghum of the Northern States. Many leading dairy farmers regard Sugar-Cane or Sorghum as the best of all fodder plants to-day for their purpose. It can be easily grown on any good corn ground, is sweet and tender and greedily eaten by cattle, horses, and hogs. It yields immense crops of fodder, and may also be used for pasture. Sow any time from May to July, 12 to 15 lbs. per acre in rows, and cultivate the same as corn. Or if sown broadcast, use 50 lbs. per acre. The Early Amber is the best variety and the most used. By freight or express: 10 lbs., 60 cts.; 50 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

Potatoes

2. MAY QUEEN

The Earliest White Potato



May Queen

In **May Queen** we have a little the earliest white potato we have ever known, not excepting **Early Petoskey** and **Early Bird**, and we believe that it is as early as any of the red sorts. The top is of good size for an early potato, not too small, but it grows strong and healthy, with dark-green foliage, and is not subject to disease. The bloom is light purple.

May Queen yields well, averaging a peck to the hill in our last season's trial ground, which is unusually good for a first early potato. While the tubers are not as large as some of the late sorts, they are plenty large for table use, and what is better, there are very few that are not large enough for cooking. The tubers are pure white in color, kidney-shaped, with a few very shallow eyes at the seed end. They grow very close together in the hill.

May Queen is very early, being ready for the table, under favorable conditions, eight weeks from planting, and entirely matured in ten weeks. It cooks dry, even when young, and has a good flavor. It keeps unusually well in storage for an early sort.

Our experience with **May Queen** warrants us in believing that it is a very valuable early sort. We offer it believing that it will please our customers. We are very anxious to have it tried out in all localities, which accounts for our offering it at such a reasonable price. It looks good to us, we believe that it will prove good to you. Try it out, if only in a small way, and let us know the results.

On account of our supply of seed being short, we will be obliged to limit each purchaser to one bushel.

Price: 1 potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1.00; by mail, postpaid.

1/2 pk., 50 cts.; 1 pk., 75 cts.; 1 bu., \$2.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

3. EARLY PETOSKEY

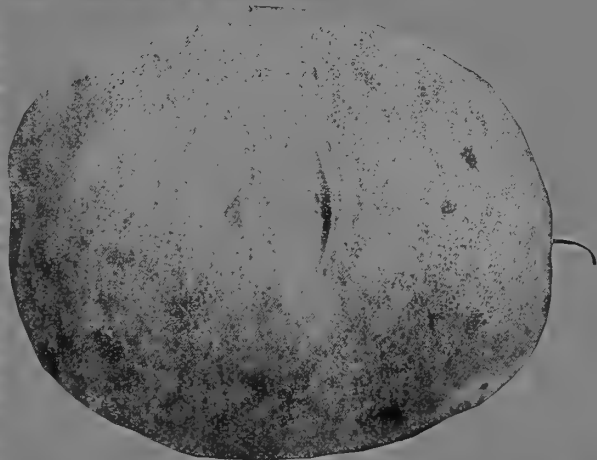
The Potato That Made D. & B. Famous

We have more reason to be proud of our **Early Petoskey** potato than of anything we have ever introduced. It has done more to advertise our good name and has brought us more words of praise than all our other introductions combined. It has pleased beyond our greatest expectations. No potato introduced by any one in late years has met with anything like the favor that has been bestowed on **Early Petoskey**. Many other new potatoes have been brought out, and while some of them have seemed to take well at first, none of them have had the staying qualities of this truly wonderful potato. It was well received from the very first, being better liked the better it was known, until it has become the standard first early variety, the demand now being greater than it has ever been. This demand has always been greater than the supply to such an extent that we have never been able to save enough for our own planting so as to increase the supply.

When we introduced **D. & B.'s Early Petoskey** in 1905, we made some pretty strong claims for it, every one of which has since been sustained. We now claim that it is not only the earliest potato in existence (**May Queen** excepted), but it is the best in quality and also takes its place at the head of the large croppers. Every season has proved it to be nearly or quite as big a yielder as any of the large-yielding late sorts. It also keeps just as well as any of the late sorts, being just as good for the table the following June as in October, providing it has been properly stored.

In shape the **Early Petoskey** is round, slightly flattened, with few and shallow eyes. It is pure white in color, the skin being smooth, glossy, and very thin. The flesh is pure white, solid as a nut, with no hollows or black streaks. It cooks up dry and mealy even when unripe, and does not fall apart. It has that rich, nutty flavor so much desired but so seldom found in a potato. It keeps as well as any of the late sorts, and does not sprout easily in storage.

When planted, it throws out strong, coarse sprouts, which are dark green, almost purple in color. The vines are very strong and healthy, entirely covering the ground when planted three feet apart each



Early Petoskey

wav. We have never known them to show any signs of blight, and so far as we know they are entirely blight-proof. Its blossoms are light purple, and are borne in great profusion.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 20 cts.; 1 lb., 30 cts.; 3 lbs., 75 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., \$1.00; 1 bu., \$2.50; 1 bbl., \$4.25; at purchaser's expense.

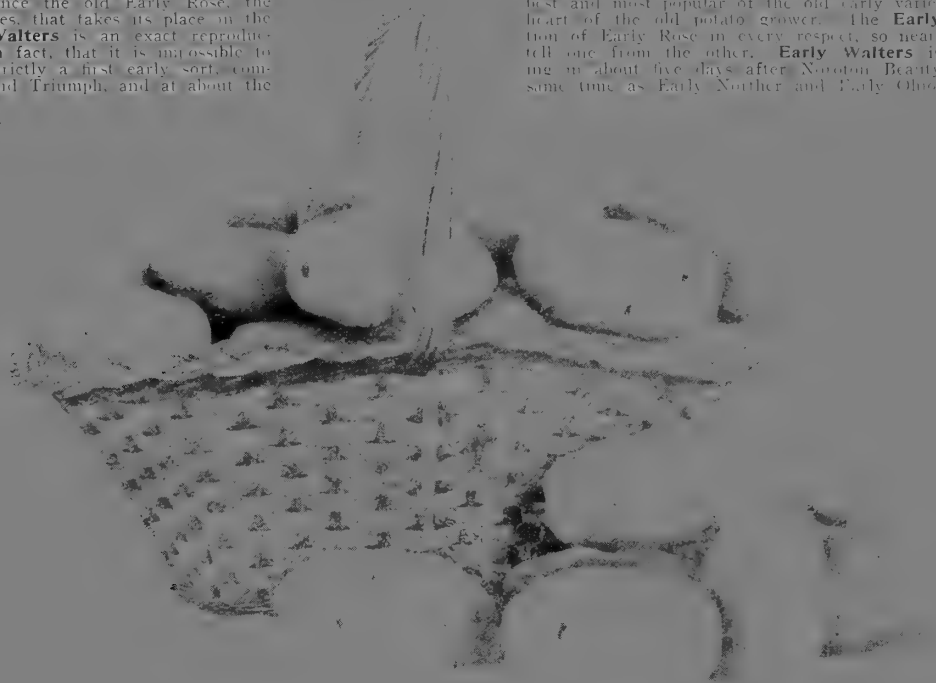
24. EARLY WALTERS POTATO

Our Successor to the Old and Popular Early Rose

We knew when we first offered **Early Walters** that it was a very superior potato, because it was originated here and we had known it from a seedling, but had no idea that it would please our customers as well as it does. The demand was good from the very start, despite the high price asked for it, and is continually on the increase, and we expect a larger sale than ever this year. For this reason we advise ordering early, before our supply, which is limited, is exhausted.

Early Walters has come to varieties now grown have entirely since the old **Early Rose**, the ties, that takes its place in the **Walters** is an exact reproduction in fact, that it is impossible to strictly a first early sort, **Comand** and **Triumph**, and at about the

same, and will be with us long after most of the disappeared. It is the only potato introduced best and most popular of the old early variety heart of the old potato grower. The **Early** time of **Early Rose** in every respect, so near, tell one from the other. **Early Walters** is one in about five days after **Nocton Beauty** same time as **Early Northern** and **Early Ohio**.



Early Walters

The vine grows tall and broad, with good strong stalks and plenty of rather coarse and rather light-colored foliage. So far as we know it is blight-proof, but we would not guarantee it as being so, although we have never seen a plant that was affected by that disease.

The tubers resemble the old **Early Rose** more closely than any other variety we know of. They are very smooth, with shallow eyes; rather long, with oval cross-section. Color, light red or amber. The flesh is very white, and does not easily cook to pieces. Eating qualities excellent. Keeping qualities as good as any of the late sorts. In yield it stands nearly at the head of the **Extra Early** sorts.

We consider **Early Walters** a very valuable acquisition, and do not hesitate to recommend it to those who are looking for a really good early potato.

Price: 1 potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1.00, by mail, postpaid.
½ pk., 50 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; ½ bu., \$1.00; bu., \$1.50; 1 bbl., \$4.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

35. BOUNTIFUL POTATO

The Right Kind of a Potato with the Right Name

We are more than satisfied with our 1909 offering in the potato line. The longer we grow it and the more we study it, the better it looks to us. It is making good wherever we have sold it, and is going to continue to make good until it becomes one of the leading second early sorts. **Bountiful** is well named, for it certainly does turn out some wonderful yields, 400 bushels to the acre being a very common report.

Bountiful is a very handsome, round, white potato. Being a new seedling, it is unusually free from disease, both of the top and tuber. For the same reason it has a strong, healthy growth, not found in older varieties. The vine is tall and erect, stalk dark, foliage medium dark, coarse, and much wrinkled. The blossom is light purple. In field culture during the past season, it has outyielded nearly every variety we grow. Its greatest merit is in its superb flavor, in which respect it is unapproachable.

As a second early and main crop variety, we have very seldom seen an equal to **Bountiful**. We think much more of it than we did a year ago. We have had one more year in which to study it, and have discovered no faults, but have found much more good than we had even hoped for. We are all the more decided in our opinion expressed last season, that **Bountiful** is a sure winner and a good potato to tie to.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1.00; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., \$1.00; 1 bu., \$2.00; 1 bbl., \$4.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

57. LATE PETOSKEY

Absolutely the Best All-Round Late Potato

We can say very little about this wonderful potato that we have not said in previous catalogs, the most of which we repeat below. We have grown **Late Petoskey** one more year and are all the more willing to stand by what we have said in its favor. This season's testing has proved that it is absolutely blight-proof. Potatoes all over the country blighted very badly the last season, but we have not had a single report where **Late Petoskey** was blighted. We have had them right in the same field with other varieties that were ruined with blight, but **Late Petoskey** was not touched. One field in particular had ten rows of **Late Petoskey** through the center with other varieties on each side. The other varieties were both badly blighted, but the **Late Petoskey** was not at all affected. Leaving all its other good qualities out of consideration, this one unusual characteristic makes **Late Petoskey** the most valuable potato introduced in recent years.

In our 1908 tests, **Late Petoskey** outyielded all other varieties by about 10 per cent. It was planted at the same time, on the same kind of soil, and given exactly the same care as all the other varieties we catalog, and many varieties not catalogued, and easily beat them all out.

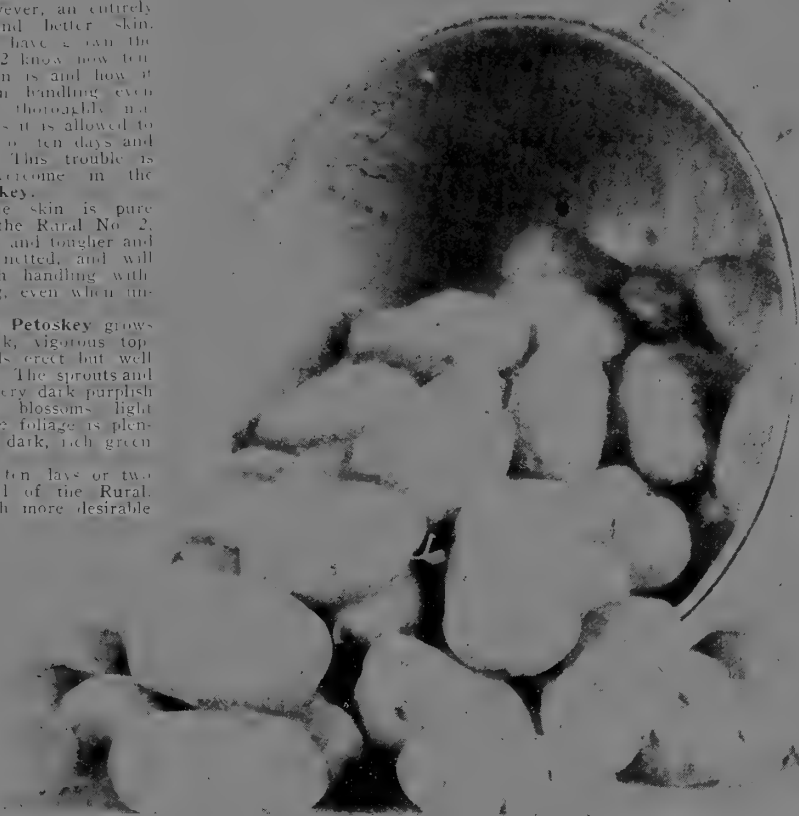
The **Late Petoskey** has the general shape of **Rural No. 2**, except that it is a little thicker through,

and the eyes are not as deep. It has, however, an entirely different and better skin. Those who have seen the Rural No. 2 know how tender the skin is and how it peels up in handling even after it is thoroughly matured, unless it is allowed to lay a week or ten days and cure out. This trouble is entirely overcome in the **Late Petoskey**.

While the skin is pure white like the Rural No. 2, it is thicker and tougher and beautifully netted, and will stand rough handling without marring, even when unripe.

The **Late Petoskey** grows a very rank, vigorous top which stands erect but well spread out. The sprouts and stalks are very dark purplish green, the blossoms light purple. The foliage is plentiful and a dark, rich green color.

It ripens ten days or two weeks ahead of the Rural, and is much more desirable



Bountiful

to grow on that account, for it may be planted that much later in the spring with just as much certainty of its maturing. The tubers grow large, well together in the hill, of even size, and no matter how large they are, they are never hollow.

Most of the late sorts must be allowed to lay in the bin or pit some two or three weeks, and others three months, to "cure out," before they are fit for table use. It is entirely different with the **Late Petoskey**. This potato is ready for the table the minute it comes out of the ground, and even if unripe, will cook dry. It is also far ahead of the other late sorts as to quality and flavor, being all that could be

desired by the most particular, in that respect.

In our opinion,—and our judgment ought to be good on the potato question,—the **Late Petoskey** is certainly the best all-round general crop late potato that has come out in many years. It is certain to come to the front and become the standard shipping sort. Its beautiful skin, fine general appearance, immunity from scab and blight, and its great yielding qualities are certain to cause it to supplant the other late sorts with the grower and shipper. These good qualities, combined with its fine cooking and table qualities, are certain to win it a place in the consumer's heart. Every potato planter should be certain to test out this new potato wonder the coming season so as to satisfy himself as to what it will do in his locality.

Price: One fair-sized potato, 20 cts.; 1 lb., 30 cts.; 3 lbs., 75 cts.; by mail, post-paid.

1 pk., 75 cts.; 1 bu., \$2.00; 1 bbl., \$4.00; by express at purchaser's expense.



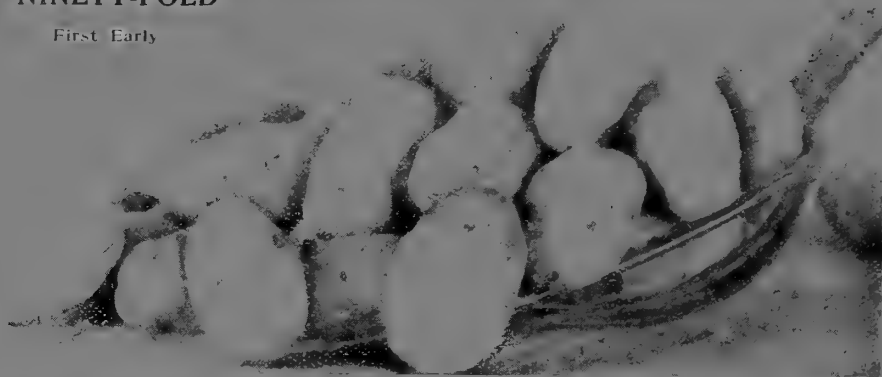
Late Petoskey

POTATOES—OUR 1910 FOUR

The four new potatoes, **Ninety-Fold**, **Magnum Bonum**, **Satisfaction**, and **Superlative**,—offered by us in 1910 were selected from about fifty varieties which we planted for the first time six years ago. These four varieties all came from Sutton & Sons, of Reading, England, the world's foremost potato growers. In our trials they have proved to be all that can be desired, and we offer them with all confidence that they will result in great benefit to our customers. We most heartily advise all to try them, if in only a small way. Write us what results you obtain from them. If they do well, we want to know it, and we certainly want to know if they do not prove entirely satisfactory.

10. NINETY-FOLD

First Early



Ninety-Fold

For an extra early variety, **Ninety-Fold** outyields nearly all the potatoes we have ever tested. We have now grown it long enough to test it very thoroughly, and find it as early as many of the small southern sorts, when planted under the same conditions. It far excels the most of them in the size of the tubers and yield, being fully up to the main crop late sorts in these respects.

Ninety-Fold produces a very handsome tuber, oblong in shape, about five inches in length, rather chunky, pure white in color. It has very few eyes and these are very shallow.

For cooking, **Ninety-Fold** can not be excelled, and for eating it is far above the average, being about as fine a table variety as we have ever tested. We are confident that when the good qualities of **Ninety-Fold** are fully known it will become very popular as well as a very profitable variety for the early market.

Price: 1 potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 51 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1.00; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., \$1.00; 1 bu., \$2.00; 1 bbl., \$4.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

40

SATISFACTION

Medium Late,
Main Crop.

There is something about the potatoes we get from the seed growers in England that places them in a class above those originated in this country. They seem to show their high breeding, are better colored,

smoother and more perfect in every respect. Sutton's Satisfaction is no exception to this rule. It certainly is a very handsome potato, one of the handsomest we have ever seen. It is round, flattened, very regular. Eyes are small and very shallow. Skin is pure white and as smooth as silk. The stalks grow strong and very erect, with a great abundance of dark, rich green foliage. In fact it grows so strong and fast as to be almost free from the attacks of blight.

Satisfaction yields enormously, the tubers being of medium size, just right for the table with practically no small ones. It cooks perfectly and has a rich nutty flavor peculiar to itself. Its fine appearance will sell it where there is any sale for potatoes at all. We have confidence enough in its future to warrant us in continuing to plant heavily of it and most heartily recommend it to our customers.

Price: 1 potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1.00; by mail, postpaid.

1 lb., \$1.00; 1 bu., \$2.00; 1 bbl., \$4.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

53. MAGNUM BONUM POTATO

Late, Main Crop.
The Great English
Blight Proof Potato

In **Magnum Bonum** we have a potato that is supposed to be blight-proof. For this reason it has been the main crop sort in England for a good many years. We can say that we have now grown this potato for six years without seeing a single top that was at all diseased, although we have grown it in the same fields and under exactly the same conditions with other varieties that were very badly damaged with blight. We attribute this peculiar disease-resisting quality



Magnum Bonum

to the fact that **Magnum Bonum** is a very rank, healthy growing potato. The top is very large and flat. The stalks are very large and strong, bearing an unusual amount of dark, rich green, healthy foliage. It grows so fast and strong that disease does not seem to have an opportunity to get started on it.

Magnum Bonum is quite late in maturing, but will ripen before freezing weather, if planted before June 15, in any of the potato growing localities. The tubers are rather long, blunt, with round cross-section. The skin is pure white, thick, well netted, and will stand a lot of rough usage. It yields immensely, as well as any potato we know of. On account of its good qualities which particularly fit it for that purpose, **Magnum Bonum** will always be a great favorite for shipping. It is an ideal table potato, late in the season when other varieties are gone. It keeps well in storage, cooks easily, and does not fall apart, is dry and mealy, and has a very good flavor.

Price: 1 potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1.00, by mail, postpaid
1 pk., \$1.00; 1 bu., \$2.00, 1 bbl., \$4.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

65. SUPERLATIVE

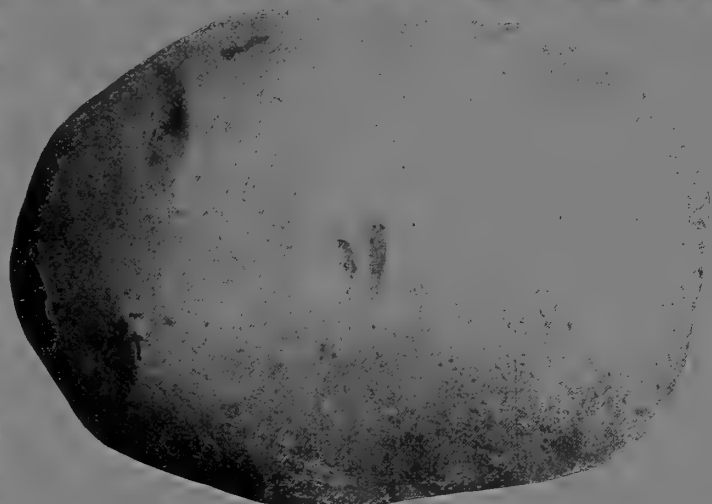
Late. Main Crop. The Handsomest Potato

Sutton's Superlative is, without exception, the handsomest potato we have ever seen. It is a round potato, flattened, with pure, pearly white, transparent skin. Eyes are very shallow. In fact there are hardly any. It is the smoothest potato we have ever seen. On this account it is a very economical potato to use, for it does not waste in paring. The top is rather large, flat, and broad, with a lot of rather small dark green foliage. The stalk is large, strong, and dark colored. The bloom is purple.

The skin, although thin, is of good texture, so that it will stand rough handling. It is quite a late variety, the tops often remaining green until frozen. The tubers seem to mature ahead of the tops, and will always ripen even if the tops do freeze down.

We have now grown **Superlative** for six seasons, and have found it to be all that the originators claim. It has never blighted with us, and has always made a good yield even under unfavorable conditions when other sorts failed entirely. We are more than pleased with the way it is behaving in this country, and heartily recommend it to our patrons.

Price: 1 potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1.00, by mail, postpaid
1 pk., \$1.00; 1 bu., \$2.00, 1 bbl., \$4.00, by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



Superlative



Garden Peas

Three Good Ones

**BOUNTIFUL
DEFIANCE
PETOSKEY**

The "Money-Making Trio"

These three grand new garden peas were first offered by us in 1908. They at once sprung into great popularity and demand, which proves for itself that they have great merit. When we offered them, we had no idea that they would be so readily accepted and so generally used. This is not to be wondered at when their real excellence is taken into consideration. They are the ideal peas for the home and market garden, being just what everybody wants. To those who have not tried these peas, our advice is to test them this season. You will never regret having done so.

Price: Large packet, 10 cts.; ½ pt., 25 cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense.
Qt., 45 cts.; pk., \$3.50.

105. D. & B.'S BOUNTIFUL

The first of our "Money Making Trio" comes in to bearing about a week earlier than Heston's Market Garden, making it what would be called a "second early." The vines are rather slender, woody, very strong, about three feet high, with an abundance of dark green foliage of medium size. The pods are long, very round, dark green, and packed so full of peas as to cause them to curve backwards. The pods are always filled to the ends. Never any peas missing.

The peas are large, much wrinkled when dry, flattened, of most excellent quality. This wonderful new pea is a very sure cropper, and never has failed to yield much above the average since we have known it. Very desirable for the home garden on account of yield and quality, and for the market garden on account of the fine appearance of the pods.

For prices see page 37.

118. D. & B.'S DEFIANCE

A new half-dwarf sort, coming into bearing about the same time as Heston's Market Garden, and about ten days after Premium Gem making it "medium late." The vine grows to a height of 15 or 20 inches, is very strong, with a great abundance of dark, rounded, coarse foliage. Being so strong, it does not need support, but holds the pods free from the ground, without. The pods are borne singly, measure fully six inches in length, are broad and dark colored, and contain from 10 to 14 large, dark-green peas of delightful flavor.

It is a sure cropper, bearing its immense pods so abundantly as to almost conceal the foliage. In our field crops the past season, Defiance was outyielded by but one variety, Dwarf Telephone. It is an ideal pea for the home garden on account of its being such a sure cropper, yielding fully as much as any of the tall sorts, not needing bushing, and being of as good flavor as the very best.

For prices see page 37.



D. & B.'s Defiance

136. PETOSKEY

The Best of the Late Varieties

Petoskey becomes suitable for the table at about the same time as Telephone, but it is superior to that mostly popular sort in nearly every respect. It grows to a height of 3½ to 4 feet; vines are very strong and sturdy, with lots of coarse, light-colored foliage. While the vine grows very rank, which is to be regretted, it has a better market by table, or the little green "pea house," as is quite apt to be the case with some of the other coarse, leafy-folaged kinds. The pods are immense, both in size and appearance, well rounded, dark, rich colored, and are always filled to the end, which is more than can be said of some of the other large-podded kinds. It yields abundantly, much above the average. In quality it is all that can be desired.

For prices see page 37.

177

D. & B.'S BLACK ENGLISH FIELD PEA

The Best Stock Pea in Existence

This grand stock pea was first introduced by us in 1905, and has steadily gained in popularity ever since. The succeeding year we have had in a heavier stock, and each season has seen our supply entirely exhausted long before the season closed. For this season we have found it impossible to accumulate seed enough for our own sowing, to produce a sufficient supply for our trade. This season we have



Petoskey

been fortunate enough to secure a larger supply than ever before, but we have no idea that there will be enough of it to fill the orders we will receive.

The original seed of this new variety was brought from England in an emigrant's pocket some years ago, and from this small beginning we at last succeeded in growing enough to warrant our offering it to our customers. Its yielding qualities are phenomenal, being far ahead of anything in the pea line that we know of, 75 bushels to the acre being nothing unusual. The vines are strong and healthy, growing to a height of four feet, being loaded from top to bottom with well-filled pods about three inches long. In color the dry peas are a light brown, spotted with black and dark purple. In shape they are round, slightly wrinkled and flattened at the ends from being crowded so tightly in the pods. At first the color would seem to be an objection, but it is not, for this variety is grown for stock food, and the color could not possibly be an objection.

Price, by freight or express at purchaser's expense. Qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.00, bu., \$2.75.

Sweet Corn

459. PURE GOLD

The Earliest, Hardest, and Sweetest

We think more of **Pure Gold** than ever, and have laid in a much larger supply than usual, every bushel of which was grown on our own farms around Potoskey. This is indeed Northern Grown Sweet Corn.

Pure Gold is of a beautiful golden color, very early, and has a surpassing delicious flavor all its own. It is very sweet and tender. As one of our customers expressed it, "It is as sweet as honey, and so tender it fairly melts in the mouth."

The stalks are dwarf, growing but about four feet high, each one bearing from one to four ears about six inches long. It is uncommonly early, and will stand planting much earlier than other sorts, which makes it several days earlier in becoming fit for use.

The small ears are ideal for the table, being just the right size and not too awkward to handle, as are the large ones. Once it is introduced **Pure Gold** at once becomes a great favorite.

Its color being yellow is a little against it, making it a little harder to introduce, but after it is once known, this color is one of its best features, as it enables people to distinguish it from other kinds. For



Black Field

this reason our market gardeners have had some trouble in getting it on the tables of our large resort hotels, but after they once persuaded them to use it, they had no trouble, except to grow enough to supply the demand. Their thousands of guests seemed to go wild over it, and would have no other kind until the supply was exhausted.

At the present time there is more **Pure Gold** corn grown around the Northern resorts than of all other kinds put together.

Don't fail to include at least a packet of **Pure Gold** in your next order.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

453. WHITE MEXICAN

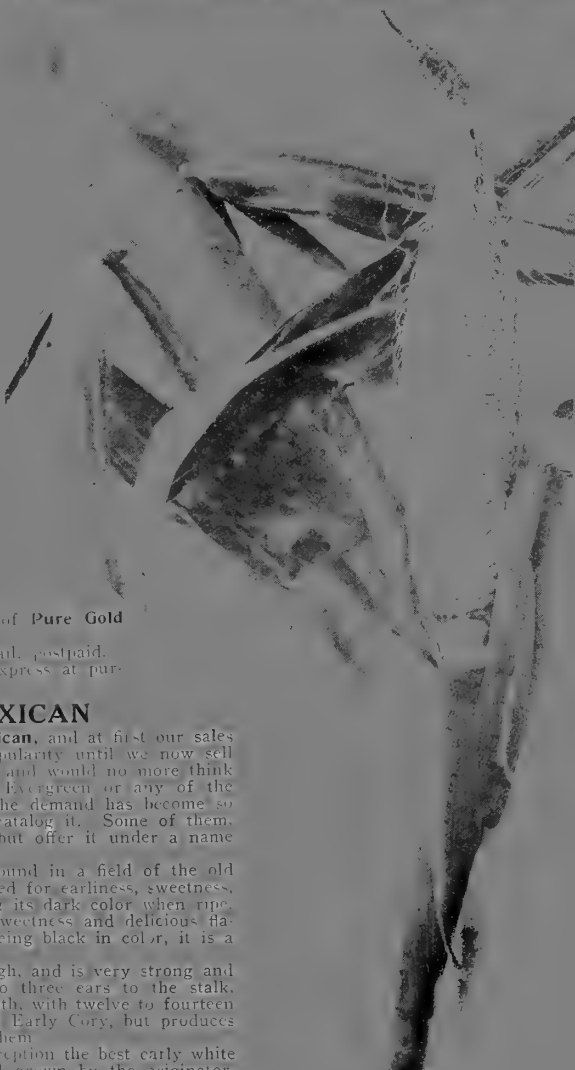
We were the first to catalog **White Mexican**, and at first our sales were very small. But it fast gained in popularity until we now sell more of it than of any other two varieties, and would no more think of not listing it than we would Stowell's Evergreen or any of the other old standard sorts. We notice that the demand has become so great as to compel nearly all seedsmen to catalog it. Some of them, it is true, do not call it **White Mexican**, but offer it under a name of their own.

White Mexican came from a "sport" found in a field of the old Black Mexican, which has never been excelled for earliness, sweetness, and delicious flavor, its only objection being its dark color when ripe. **White Mexican** retains all the wonderful sweetness and delicious flavor of the Black Mexican, but instead of being black in color, it is a beautiful pearly white.

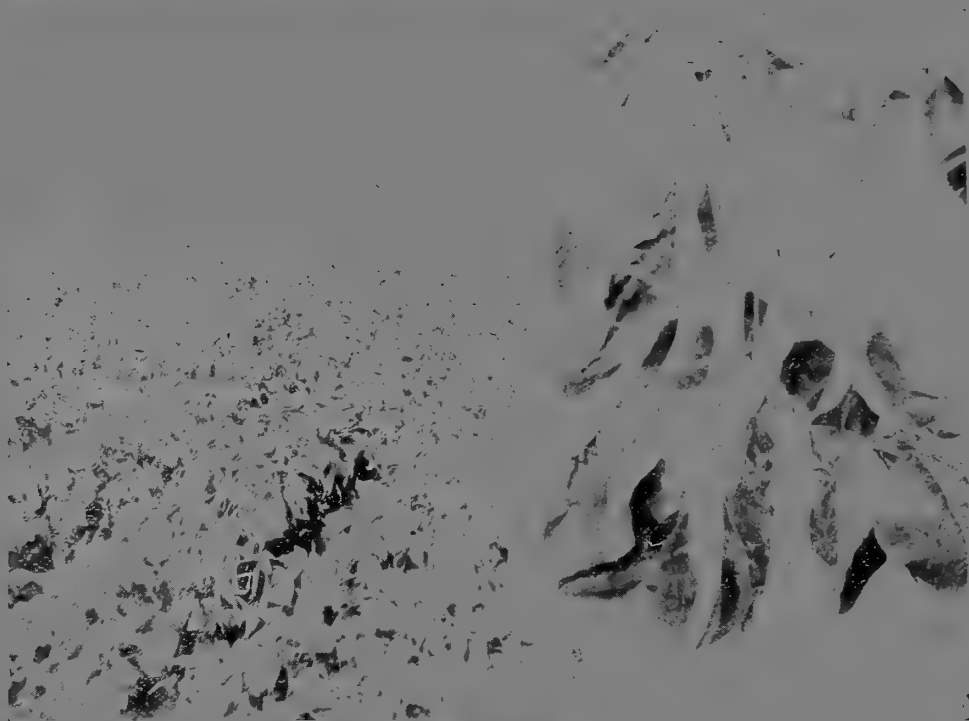
White Mexican grows about five feet high, and is very strong and vigorous. The stalks produce from one to three ears to the stalk, measuring from seven to nine inches in length, with twelve to fourteen rows of kernels. It is fully as early as the Early Cory, but produces larger and better-filled ears, and more of them.

White Mexican is, we think, without exception the best early white sweet corn ever produced. Our seed is all grown by the originator, and is genuine.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.75; by freight or express at purchasers expense.



Pure Gold



Beans

194. ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX

The earliest of all Wax Beans! Of such superb quality it might also be called "Best of All!" The bushes are remarkably hardy and extremely prolific, while the handsome fleshy pods are *entirely stringless* and of the finest quality. It has already "**made a record**,"—altogether unequalled,—by reason of its *superb quality, extreme earliness, and great productiveness*. It combines the most desirable features of both parents,—the *Black Eye Wax* and the *Round Pod Refugee*. The plants are of vigorous growth with large foliage, and appear *completely loaded with handsome pods*, which are nearly straight and measure $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long. They are *very broad and solidly fleshy,—deeply saddle-backed,—tender, "brittle," and entirely stringless* at all stages of growth. The pods are unexcelled as *snap shorts*, while having *white seeds* showing only a small black dot at the eye, any surplus allowed to ripen will be *readily salable as winter shell beans*.

Under ordinary field culture, this bean will produce fully twice as many pods to the plant as will the old Wardwell's Kidney Wax; and they will be much more attractive in appearance and much better filled. In quality they far excel the old kind. None of that tough, stringy fiber that all people find so very objectionable.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express: Qt., 25 cts.

Cabbage

396. HOUSER

The Best, Latest, Largest, Most Solid Headed of the Late Round Sorts

Houser Cabbage has given such general satisfaction we could fill pages with good reports received from enthusiastic purchasers.

This is the kind to grow for late market and shipping. It is at least two weeks later than the Late Flat Dutch type. In solidity it is fully equal to the Danish Ball

Head. It is very compact in habit of growth, the leaves overlapping each other. Its shape and general appearance are better shown in the accompanying illustration, made from a photograph, than we can give in words.

In size the **Houser** will average about 12 pounds. The heads are very handsome and uniform in size. The shape is round and very deep, and when one cracks, it is at the stem end, which does not injure it for market.

In quality the **Houser** equals the best, being very sweet and tender, and free from the coarse ribs found in most late sorts. In our trial grounds this cabbage has shown up exceptionally well, and has proved to be a strong, vigorous grower with ability to withstand drouths better than most varieties. During the past two seasons we have sold more of this variety than of any other, which is good evidence of its great merit. It behaves well in the field, sells well on the market, takes well with the consumer, and pays the grower well.

It adapts itself readily to different conditions of soil and climate. Its keeping qualities are perfect.

Indeed, it is to its lateness and excellent keeping qualities that we can credit its great popularity, to a great extent. Our seed is genuine, having been purchased from the originator.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

THE
HOUSER



FIELD SEEDS—Continued

OATS

1083. SWEDISH SELECT

The Best Oat in Existence. All We Ask Is a Chance to Prove It.



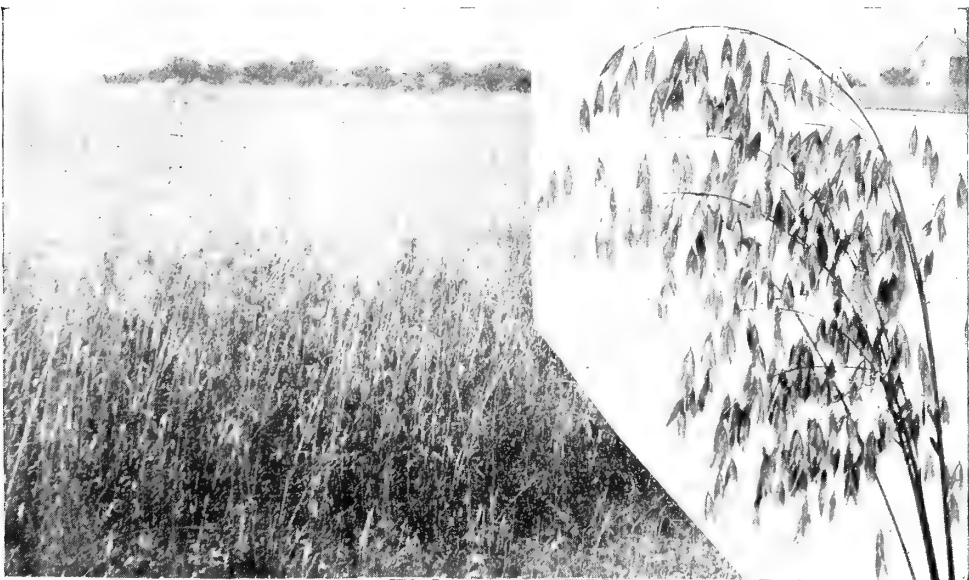
Swedish Select Oats

We have been growing the Swedish Select oat for years, and have yet to find another variety that is better or even as good for the common, every-day farmer to sow, although we have thoroughly tried out all the new and so-called regenerated varieties.

We can and do grow just as fine oats here in Northern Michigan as can be grown any place in the world. We don't have to send to Canada or the British Northwest to get good seed, for we can grow better here at home. We sent and got some of the much-advertised Canadian seed last season, just to see what it was like and what it would do over here. We must say that we were greatly disappointed in every respect, for from what had been said about these oats we expected to see something very wonderful. In the first place the seed was not nearly as good as our own. It was not as large or heavy, nor as white, and in order to make it look large and plump, it had been clipped, greatly damaging it for seed purposes. In the field it did not grow as strong as our own seed, and it was badly mixed with other varieties, and did not yield nearly as well.

We grow all our own **Swedish Select Oats**, right here on our own farms. The fields are carefully watched, and if any weed or grain appears that would damage the crop for seed purposes, it is pulled out and destroyed. For this reason, our seed oats are perfectly free from Canada thistles, wild mustard, and other weeds, which is more than can be said about some oats we have seen sold for seed purposes. We well remember one lot in particular, that being run through a fanning-mill, yielded fully half a pound of fine mustard seed to the bushel. We know that you do not want to sow this kind of seed, and we will guarantee that you will not if you purchase your seed of us.

We have been selecting and grading the seed we sow for so many years, that we now have a strain of Swedish Select that excels anything we have ever seen.



Silver Mine Oats



Brubaker

makes the very best of flour. The straw is very stiff, matures very early, and has never been known to be the least affected by blight or rust. The Brubaker is by far the best winter wheat grown in the north, and always brings a premium above market price at our mills. Prices same as Macaroni.

BUCKWHEAT

We are located right in the midst of the best buckwheat section in the world. Grain grown in this locality is unusually large, fine in appearance, and very early, hardy, and prolific.

1098. SILVER HULL

This we consider the best variety. Silver Hull seems to be gaining in popularity more and more each year, both with the miller and with the farmer. It always brings the highest price on the market, because it makes the best flour. The hull is thin and the meat heavy. The grain is light in color, nearly round in shape. The farmers in the north and all great buckwheat sections are now sowing Silver Hull entirely. Our seed is the best that can be produced. Price, very choice seed: Pk., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 75 cts.; bu., \$1.00; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. or more, 95 cts. per bu.

Although we have never seen any smut in our oats, we treat all of our seed so that it is entirely free from that disease. The seed being so carefully graded for so many years, only the largest and best being sown, it is very large, white, and heavy.

The Swedish Select oats we are offering this year are unusually fine, even for us. Not having been rained on during or after harvest, it is perfect in color. The seed is unusually large and heavy, and will test fully 100 per cent for vitality. In spite of the cold, dry season we had, our entire crop of oats averaged over 60 bushels to the acre, some fields going as high as 80 bushels to the acre.

Taking all these advantages into consideration, we feel that our oats are worth far more for planting than the oats usually offered for that purpose. Instead of asking more for them, we really ask less. We are satisfied with a decent profit on them, and while it costs us just as much to grow our oats as it does the other fellow, we do not consider them worth what they ask for theirs.

Any way, don't buy your seed oats until you write and have us send you a sample of ours. Compare them with the other fellow's. We will bet that you will say that ours is the best. If you will do this, we are sure that we will have the pleasure of sending you your seed oats.

Prices of Swedish Select oats: Pk., 35 cts.; bu., \$1.00; 5 bu., 75 cts. per bu., 10 bu. or more, 70 cts. per bu.

1087. SILVER MINE

As Good as the Best

We have said very little about the Swedish Select oat that can not truthfully be said about Silver Mine. From our own experience, on our own farms, we really do not know which is the best. We have kept very close tab on both of them. If either one has excelled in any way, the Swedish Select has averaged a little the heaviest to the measured bushel, although the Silver Mine has yielded just as many measured bushels to the acre. This advantage might be reversed if the oats were sown in a different locality or under different conditions. The only way for a person to decide, is to sow a few of each and compare them.

The Silver Mine and Swedish Select grow very much alike, ripen at the same time, and the seed is very similar excepting that Silver Mine is free from awns. The seed of Silver Mine is very long, plump, white, and full of meat. It always yields very heavily, and is unusually exempt from disease. The seed we offer this season was grown under the same conditions as our Swedish Select, and is simply perfect. Write for a free sample. Prices same as Swedish Select.

SPRING WHEAT

1090. MACARONI OR DURUM

Kubanka No. 5639

There are many kinds of Kubanka Durum Wheat, but No. 5639 is the one that is recommended by the Agricultural Department of Washington as being the best. This is the kind we are offering, the seed from which it was grown having been originally procured from that department.

Durum Wheat is particularly adapted to dry and semi-arid districts, being extremely resistant of drouth, the attack of fungus pests, rust, and smut, always furnishing an excellent hard grain. Enormous yields of Durum Wheat are reported, in some instances reaching 80 bushels per acre.

On account of its extreme hardness and great productiveness this variety should be sown more in every section of the Northwest. Millers and elevator men used to discourage the growing of Macaroni Wheat by paying as much as 20 to 25 cents per bushel less for it than for Blue Stem and Fife Spring Wheat, claiming that it made an inferior grade of flour, which it did before the millers knew how to handle it properly. On account of being much harder and flintier than our Hard Spring Wheat, it has to be ground separately, but the flour can be mixed instead of mixing the wheat before grinding it. All grain men now make it a practice to keep Macaroni Wheat separate, and a standard price of about 10 cents below the market price of Blue Stem and Fife Wheat has been adopted everywhere. Since it always yields from ten to twenty bushels more per acre than other spring wheat, we advise that every grain farmer sow some of it every year, for other varieties are always more or less subject to rust, blight, and smut, by which Macaroni Wheat is not affected at all.

The grains are rather large, very hard and glossy, often translucent, yellowish-white in color, occasionally inclining to a reddish color. It grows rather tall, with broad, smooth leaves of a peculiar whitish color. The heads are compactly formed and are bearded. In our Northern and Northwestern States, Macaroni Wheat should be sown in the spring. Where the winters are mild, however, as they are south of the 35th parallel of this country (Kansas and further south), it can be grown to the best advantage as Winter Wheat. The grain being very large and not stooling very heavily, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels of seed are required per acre.

Pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.75; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.70 per bu.; 5 bu. and more, \$1.65 per bushel. Sacks included.

WINTER WHEAT

1095. BRUBAKER

Bred by one of our best German farmers by the name of Brubaker, and grown for several years by our Northern Michigan farmers with the best of results, yielding under favorable conditions from 30 to 35 bushels to the acre.

The Brubaker is a beardless wheat, with long, straight heads often measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The grain is large and plump, as hard as flint, and makes the very best of flour. The straw is very stiff, matures very early, and has never been known to be the least affected by blight or rust. The Brubaker is by far the best winter wheat grown in the north, and always brings a premium above market price at our mills. Prices same as Macaroni.



Silver Hull Buckwheat

1101. JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining for some time in bloom and produces seed earlier. On this account it can be grown farther north. It resists drouth and blight very well. The seed is rich dark brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. As much as forty bushels to the acre has been harvested of this variety, making it very profitable to raise.

Prices same as Silver Hull.

BARLEY**1104. WHITE HULLESS BARLEY**

No Beards or Hulls. Great for Feed

White Hulless is different from any other barley. The grain looks like wheat. It is almost as heavy as wheat, equal to wheat in feeding value, and will yield nearly twice as much. It succeeds in all barley-growing regions, and also in sections where common barley is not grown at all. It is very early, thus making a splendid nurse crop for seeding with clover; is entirely beardless, with soft straw, splendid for feed. Many farmers cut it for a hay crop. It yields as high as 60 bushels per acre, and for feeding value it is not surpassed by any other grain. Sow in spring, 1½ bushels per acre, and treat just as you would any other kind of barley. Specially fine for poultry and for grinding for hogs.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.40 per bu. Free sample on application.

1107. CHAMPION BEARDLESS BARLEY

Champion Beardless Barley



Manshury Barley

This is a new six-rowed barley, and as the name indicates, without beards, which is the most valuable improvement on barley for years. On account of the long, harsh and objectionable beards, a great many farmers will not grow barley at all, because it is so disagreeable to handle. It is six-rowed, like the old Mansbury barley, and the berry is of the same appearance as this. It is a vigorous grower, producing strong short straw, heavy and well-filled heads, and is the earliest barley known, which makes it very convenient during harvest, as you can have the Beardless Barley out of the way before you cut wheat and oats.

With good land and season it has produced 80 to 90 bushels per acre. In regard to soil, it is not particular, as you can raise a good crop of Beardless Barley on land that is too poor to produce a crop of wheat or oats. Not getting so easily discolored as other barley, it is a first-class barley for malting, and will always bring the highest market price. Ever since this grand new barley was introduced there has been such a demand for it that we were always short supplying our trade, and we anticipate another great rush for it this year.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.25 per bu. Write for free sample.

1109

ODERBRUCKER BARLEY

First introduced into the United States twelve years ago from the Agricultural Experiment Station at Guelph, Ontario, Canada. Bred and disseminated at the Wisconsin Agricultural College by Prof. R. A. Moore, who claims it is the greatest barley in this country for feeding and malting purposes. It and Mandscheuri have held the record for many years for the heaviest yielding varieties. It is bearded, and in manner of growth similar to the Mandscheuri, but the straw is somewhat stronger and stiffer, and will stand up on the richest ground. Will not rust and is free from smut.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.25 per bu.

1110. MANSHURY BARLEY

This splendid six-rowed barley was first recommended to American farmers by Prof. W. A. Henry, director of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. It soon became a great favorite, and is now the most reliable variety of barley grown in large quantities throughout the Northwest. It is early, grows very vigorous and strong, bearing long well-filled heads of plump grain. The strong root system and long, stiff straw have always been characteristic of this barley, and in yield it has been wonderfully satisfactory. As in the case of the Oderbrucker, the original seed of Manshury was obtained outside of the United States, the Manshury coming from Russia. For some years it outyielded at the Wisconsin Station farm thirty-seven other varieties, and in some cases double the yield of the common sort. Without question this barley has been worth millions of dollars to the farmers of the Northwest. This is a barley which will be found reliable in every respect. Its high feeding quality, combined with its value as a malting barley, and its reliability as to yield, places it in the front rank.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.25 per bu.

1113. SPELTZ OR EMMER

Speltz has now been grown in the United States in a large way for several years and each succeeding season not only emphasizes its value, but sees its production increasing to an enormous extent. It is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, to resist extremes of weather, to be of superior feeding value, and to yield so much more heavily than oats and barley as to insure its increasing popularity and its eventual place among the leading and standard cereal crops of the world. Those who have not grown Speltz should not let another season go by without giving it a place, and an important place, too, on their farms.

Cultivation. In methods of cultivation this is probably the least exacting of all cereals. It should be sown very early, and this can safely be done as it is not easily harmed by and easily resists early and severe frosts.

Speltz is unhesitatingly recommended for growing in the extreme northern states of this country, also in the semi-arid districts farther south, and it should also be grown in all other sections of the United States. It makes a well-balanced feed for horses, cattle, or hogs, as the large hull gives it the lightness of oats while the double kernel furnishes a rich meal much like ground rye feed. Professor Wilson, of the South Dakota Experiment Station, in a careful experiment with feeding calves, found Speltz worth 40 per cent more than corn, pound for pound. Sow about $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre.

Price: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.00; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. or more, 90 cts. per bu.
Write for free sample.

RYE

1116. EARLIEST SPRING RYE

A Boon to the Farmer



Earliest Spring Rye



Speltz or Emmer

It is a very profitable crop to grow, seldom yielding less than 45 bushels per acre, and often 60. It can be sown very late in the spring, after other grain is all sown. It does not grow quite as tall as winter rye, but yields just as well. Straw grows about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, is strong and not liable to lodge. Grain is plump and white, and can not be told from the best winter rye. Our seed is home-grown on our own farms, and is full of northern life and vim. We call particular attention to the fact that we offer genuine Spring Rye. Many have been disappointed in receiving Winter Rye as a spring variety, and we wish to emphasize the fact that we sell the *genuine Spring Rye, sown in the spring and harvested the same season.*

Price: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.25; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. or more, 90 cts. per bu. Free sample on application.

1119. WINTER RYE

The value of Winter Rye is becoming more apparent every year. It is much hardier than wheat, and can be grown on a greater variety of soils, even on soils that would not produce a fair crop of wheat. It will thrive even in dry seasons and on light sandy loam. It is grown not only for grain, but for fodder and soiling purposes also. When sown in the autumn, it starts up very early in the spring and is ready to cut or pasture when about six inches high. It is often plowed under at this stage of its growth as it is then in condition to add great fertility to the soil. Rye does not exhaust the soil as do other grains, and can be cultivated longer on the same land than any other crop on the farm.

Price: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.25; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. or more, 90 cts. per bu. Write for prices and sample at sowing time.

FREIGHT RATE

Freight charges seem to worry some contemplating sending to us for seeds. Now we have this to say, don't let freight charges worry you in the least, because whether you buy from us or your home dealer you pay freight and generally a big profit besides. If you make up your order to weigh 100 pounds or more, you pay no more freight than any local merchant will pay any place in the United States. Less than 100 pounds will be charged that much weight as it is what is called a minimum shipment. But freight charges are not unreasonable, as grain and seed take third and fourth class and are much cheaper than merchandise. Don't let the expense of a little freight prevent you from sending for some of our guaranteed seed. Get up a neighborhood order and take advantage of quantity prices and lowest shipping rate for we obtain the very best rates possible to obtain. We look out for you, for your success with our seeds means our success in producing and furnishing them to the farmer. So again we say, don't let a small freight bill keep you from obtaining some of our Guaranteed Seed that will make large increase in your yield.

Darling and Beahan's Hardy Northern Vegetable Seeds

The season of 1910 was the most favorable we have ever had, in the north, for the growing and maturing of vegetable and flower seeds. Consequently, we have been able to secure a much larger percentage of them here at home than ever before. Our supply of **True Northern Grown Seeds** is also much larger than usual, and the quality much better.

There are now but very few varieties of seeds that we list that we can not grow here at home. Those varieties that will not mature here are grown just as far north as they will mature properly.

We are putting forth every effort to improve on the enviable reputation we have established for our **Hardy Northern Seeds** and shall continue to do so, but even now they possess that strength, vitality, hardiness, and vim found only in seeds grown in the north. They will produce larger, more perfect, better colored and flavored vegetables and more of them than will seeds from farther south. They are the seeds for those who want the earliest and best to plant. They have paid thousands of others big, and they will pay you. If you have never tried them, why not do so, if in no more than a small way, this spring.

We **Prepay Charges**, either by mail, freight, or express, on all vegetable seeds where the order amounts to \$10.00 or more. **This offer does not apply** to corn, onion sets, peas, or beans by the one-half peck, peck, or bushel, nor potatoes and farm and field seeds.

Prices quoted include free delivery of packets, ounces, one-fourth pounds, pounds, and pints, except where otherwise stated.

By Freight or Express always means that charges are to be paid by the purchaser.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE LIST, intended for market gardeners and others who buy in large quantities, will be found on page 71.

ASPARAGUS

Culture. Sow the seed thinly in rows one foot apart, in April or May, and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving all the strongest. The one-year-old plants should be set out in the spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug eighteen inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the rows; set the plants at least six inches below the surface.

283. D. & B.'s Mammoth is superior in every way—larger earlier, a strong, quick grower, a more prolific and continuous yield; the stalks, large and uniform under ordinary culture, average nearly an inch in diameter, retaining their thickness up to their plump tips. The usual bunches of fifteen shoots measure 13½ inches in circumference and weigh about two pounds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

284. Early Giant Argenteuil. This deserves the attention of market gardeners and private planters, for it is a mammoth sort and **the earliest variety in existence.** Gardeners who want large asparagus, and want it early, can find no better sort than **Early Giant Argenteuil.** Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

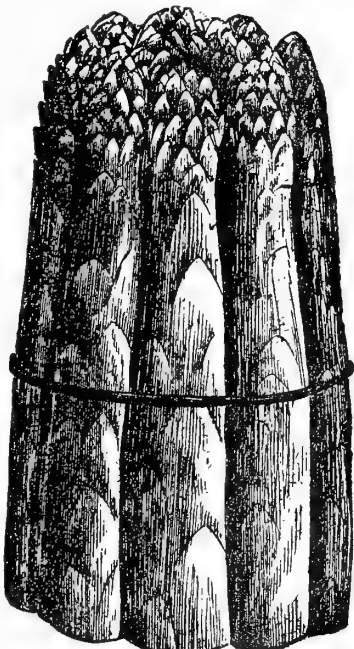
285. Conover's Colossal. A standard sort, color deep green, quality first-class, spreads less than other sorts. Yields from 15 to 30 sprouts from a single plant. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 12 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

286. Palmetto. It is of very large size, even and regular in growth and appearance. It is a very early sort, and immensely productive and of the best quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 12 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

287. Barr's Mammoth. The stalks are very large, frequently one inch in diameter, with few scales; the stalks retain their thickness completely up to the top of the shoots, and have close, round heads. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

288. Columbian Mammoth White. Gives immense yield of clear white shoots. A most distinct and valuable variety. The shoots remain white without earthing or artificial blanching, as long as fit for use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

289. Banvallet's Giant. The quickest yielding (a year ahead of seed of other sorts), heaviest producing, finest quality, and most disease resisting of any variety. Market gardeners are discarding other well-known sorts in favor of this variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



Asparagus

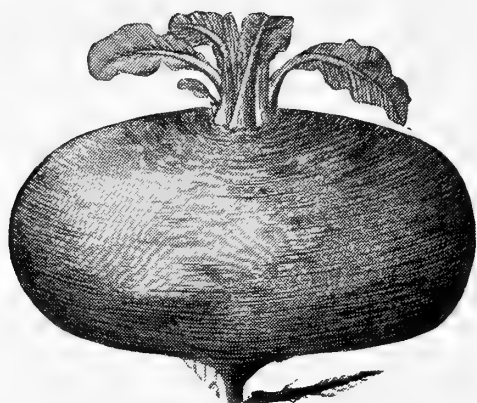
BEETS



D. & B.'s Earliest Red Turnip Beet

Culture. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for succession, up to the first week in July. For general crop, sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin to from four to six inches. The young beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as greens.

291. D. & B.'s Earliest Red Turnip. Very early. Best and most popular of all table beets; round or turnip-shape, early, quick growing and tender. Small tops and red flesh. If you want beets for late use, plant some of these in June. This beet sells in the market ahead of any other. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

**Extra Early Egyptian**

many object to the long shape. They are the best for late use, and keep well in the cellar all winter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

308. Detroit Dark Red Turnip. Matures early and retains its crispness until very late in the season. It is medium in size, flesh bright red and fine grained. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

311. Half-Long Blood. About half as long as the Long Blood, but thicker. Color, dark blood-red, and the flesh is delightfully crisp and tender at all stages of its growth. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

314. Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet. This variety does not produce an edible root like the regular garden beet, but is highly esteemed for the broad, white leaf stalks and midribs, which are cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus, making a most delicious vegetable. The leaves are also cooked like spinach and considered equally as palatable. Two separate dishes may thus be grown from one plant at the same time. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

SUGAR BEETS

Sugar beets are desirable, not only for the manufacture of sugar, but are invaluable for stock feeding and table use. The best soil is a rich, friable sandy or clayey loam. Rich mucky soils often give an immense yield of roots which, though excellent for feeding, are of little value for sugar-making.

BEETS FOR SUGAR MAKING

317. Jaensch's Victrix. Jaensch's Victrix is unquestionably the best strain of sugar beet as grown by the most successful sugar beet experts in the world. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

320. Vilmorin's Improved. In general the most desirable beet for the sugar factory is the one containing the largest percentage of sugar. In this variety we have one of the richest sorts in cultivation, and moreover it will do better on new lands than any other variety, suffer less from an excess of nitrogen, and will keep the best. In size it is medium or a little below, yielding from ten to sixteen tons per acre, and containing, under favorable conditions, as high as eighteen per cent sugar. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

323. Klein's Wanzleben. A little larger than Vilmorin's Improved and containing about the same amount of sugar. Its yield of beets is from 12 to 18 tons per acre. A little hardier and easier to grow than Vilmorin's Improved. Probably the best sort for the experimenter to use. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

SUGAR BEETS FOR STOCK FEEDING

326. Lane's Imperial Sugar. Good for making sugar, also stock feeding. A hardy and productive sort. Yields 14 to 16 tons per acre, and contains about 16 per cent of sugar. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

329. White Sugar. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar as well as for stock feeding. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

332. Giant Feeding Sugar or Half Sugar Mangel. This unites the large size of the mangel with the greater feeding value of the sugar beet. The roots average 10 to 12 inches, and the outline is that of a broad, thick wedge. The upper portion is of a soft bright pink, shading lighter toward the bottom where the lower portion for about one-third the length is white. The flesh is pure white, firm, crisp, and very sweet. Highly recommended as a most excellent and profitable root to grow for stock feeding. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

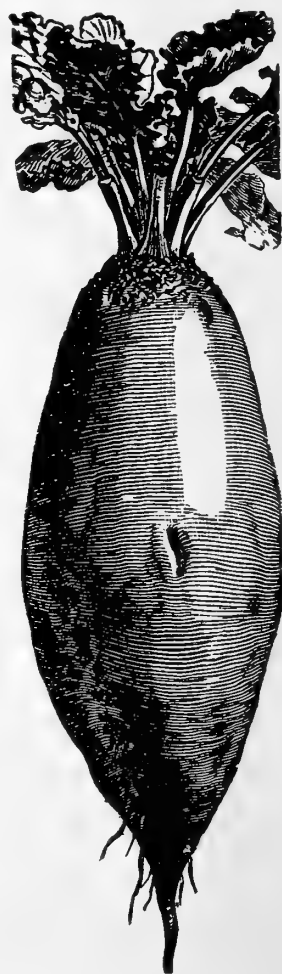
MANGEL-WURZEL

Culture. As all mangels require a deep soil to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to 18 inches, and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow in May or June, in rows 18 inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 pounds complete manure, 200 pounds bone flour, and 400 pounds salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, mangel-wurzels should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping situation, covered at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases this should be replaced by about six inches of either salt, hay, straw, seaweed, or even corn-stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. As soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering all danger of heaving will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from four to five pounds per acre.

335. D. & B.'s Mammoth Long Red. Our own selected and improved strain of the old Mammoth Long Red. The largest mangel grown. Single roots will weigh 50 pounds. Enormous yielders, 1,200 bushels to the acre nothing unusual. Oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

338. Mammoth Long Red. Very large, selected strain. The largest and finest roots. The standard. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

341. Long Yellow. Differs from the Long Red only in color. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

**D. & B.'s Mammoth Long Mangel-Wurzel**

344. Golden Tankard Mangel. The best yellow stock beet. The yellow beets are said to be sweeter and richer than the red, and they sure do look richer. They are very smooth and quite large. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

CABBAGE

If there is one thing more than another in the vegetable world that should have the greatest possible care in the growing of the seed crops, it is the cabbage. Of late years, many gardeners and truckers depend on this crop almost entirely, and realizing this fact, we are making a great specialty of the varieties we offer. These are grown under our own general supervision, and we know from repeated trials there are none more reliable and none that can be more implicitly depended upon. The cabbage requires a deep, rich soil, and thorough working. For ordinary home use, with either early or late varieties, sow in seed bed early in spring; but for early use the plants should be started in a hotbed or cold-frame. Plant the large varieties three feet apart; the small early sorts 18 inches to two feet; setting plants down to the first leaf. The Savoy cabbages have wrinkled leaves and are of fine flavor, especially after a little frost has touched them in the autumn. One ounce of seed will yield about 3,500 plants.

We carry the finest strains of American Long Island grown cabbage seed. Market gardeners can depend on plants from our seed.

347. Earliest Express. With First Early it holds the place as the earliest cabbage in cultivation, as it has produced fair-sized, marketable heads in 80 days from the sowing of the seed. It is a few days earlier than Etampes. There are few loose leaves, and almost every plant forms a head. It can be planted close, and yields a large crop. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

351. Etampes. A fine, extra early, small, French sort, with pointed heads, very solid. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

354. Early York. Heads small, heart-shaped, firm, and tender. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches apart. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.15.

357. Early Jersey Wakefield. The standard sort and market gardener's favorite. The heads are hard, compact, solid, and of conical shape. The seed we offer is first-class, sure to give satisfaction. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

360. Early Winnigstad. Very early. The leaves are dark green and very tightly folded, making it the hardest of any early cabbage. This variety seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than most other sorts. Heads are regular, conical, and keep well both summer and winter. Our seed has been especially selected. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

363. Early Flat Dutch. An excellent second early cabbage, producing large, solid heads of uniform shape, flattened on top. Fully developed heads frequently measure 10 to 12 inches across and weigh 12 to 15 pounds each. It also is fine grained and of dainty flavor. It succeeds everywhere, but seems particularly suited to the South, as it has strong heat-resisting qualities. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.40.

366. Henderson's Early Summer. An excellent variety, twenty days later than Wakefield, but grows fully double the size. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

369. Fottler Brunswick. Good, solid heads, either for second early or late. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.40.

372. Stonemason Drumhead. By many gardeners this is considered one of the most reliable varieties for fall and winter use. The plants are of medium size with only a very moderate number of leaves. Stem medium length, heads of good size, round and slightly flattened, very solid, crisp, tender, and entirely free from the strong flavor found in many late sorts. It is one of the few cabbages that is certain to please both the amateur and the market gardener. Our stock, we believe, is unequalled by any other firm. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

375. Premium Late Flat Dutch. A low-growing variety, heads large, bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on top; an excellent fall and winter variety, and a good keeper. It is a sure header. Our stock has been grown from carefully selected heads, and we consider it superior to any other strain of Flat Dutch Cabbage on the market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

380. Drumhead Savoy. The best of the main crop and late Savoys for home use or the market. Plants vigorous, densely crumpled and very sure heading. The heads of this variety are larger, more solid, and better than the sorts offered as Perfection, Green Globe, or Drumhead Savoy. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.40.

383. Mammoth Rock Red. The largest and surest heading red cabbage, much better than stock offered as Red Drumhead. Plant large, with numerous spreading leaves. Head large, round, very solid and very attractive deep red color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

384. Red Dutch. For pickling; hard, oblong heads, dark purple. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

387. Hollander, or Danish Ball Head. Very hardy, handsome, very solid, of fine quality, and as one of the very best keepers it is particularly desirable for distant markets or for late spring use. Plant vigorous, compact growing, with longer stem than most American sorts and exceedingly hardy in resisting cold and dry weather; leaves large, thick, bluish green covered with whitish bloom. Head medium sized, round, very solid and stands shipment better than any other late sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

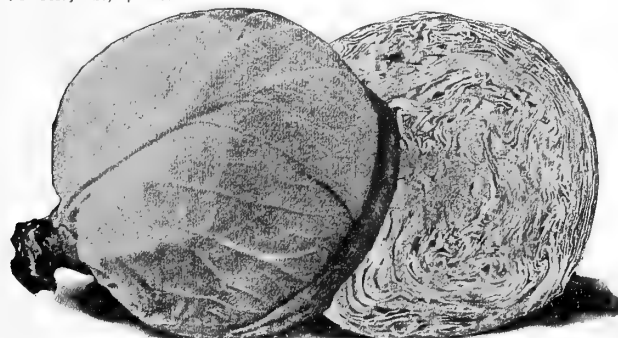
390. Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead. The largest cabbage known, weighing in some instances over 50 pounds; under good cultivation acres have been grown where the heads would average 30 pounds each. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

393. Genuine Surehead. Never fails to make a large fine head, white outer leaves; fine grower; flat drumhead. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.60.

396. Houser. The best of the hard-heading varieties, excelling even the Danish Ball. For more complete description, see Novelties, page 40. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.



Danish Ball Head



Houser Cabbage

(From a photograph, showing shape and solidity of head)

CARROT

The carrot should always be furnished a good, rich, deep soil. Sow in spring as soon as the ground is in good working order. For garden culture, sow in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, covering the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to an inch deep. Press the soil firmly about the seed, as it is slow to germinate. For field culture, sow in

drills from 20 to 30 inches apart; and when plants are one or two inches high, thin out to from three to eight inches in the rows, according to the variety. An important feature in sowing carrots, as in all other seeds, is firming the seed in the soil; this may be done with the foot or a spade.

The short kinds are finest grained, best adapted for table use, can be had very early, and may be allowed to grow very thickly upon the ground. The large kinds are admirable for all kinds of stock, and nothing is more relished by horses in winter and nothing is more healthful. Some prefer the short kinds even for stock, as they are so easily gathered and give such a good crop. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; three to four pounds to an acre.

399. D. & B.'s Improved Danvers. Larger, sweeter, and better in every way than the old Danvers. Enormous yielder. Does well on all soils, and is first-class for table or stock. Undoubtedly the best strain of Danvers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

402. Danvers. A half-long orange carrot, grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops of medium size, coarsely divided. The roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange, and of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp, tender, and of a deep orange color. Although the roots of this variety are short, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

405. Improved Long Orange. Best for stock feeding, but good for late summer or winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

408. Guerande, or Ox Heart. Tops small for the size of the roots, which are comparatively short but often reach a diameter of five inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This variety is especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. When young the roots are excellent for table use, and when mature are especially good for stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

411. Large White Belgian. Grows one-third out of the ground. Root white, green above ground, with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots are of large size and the variety is extensively grown for stock feeding. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

414. Large Yellow Belgian. Grows 20 inches long, partially above ground. A prodigious yielder. Excellent for stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

417. Chantenay. Tops medium sized; necks small; roots tapering slightly but uniformly stump rooted and smooth; color deep orange-red; flesh very crisp and tender. Although this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of usable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper, and is undoubtedly one of the best for both the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

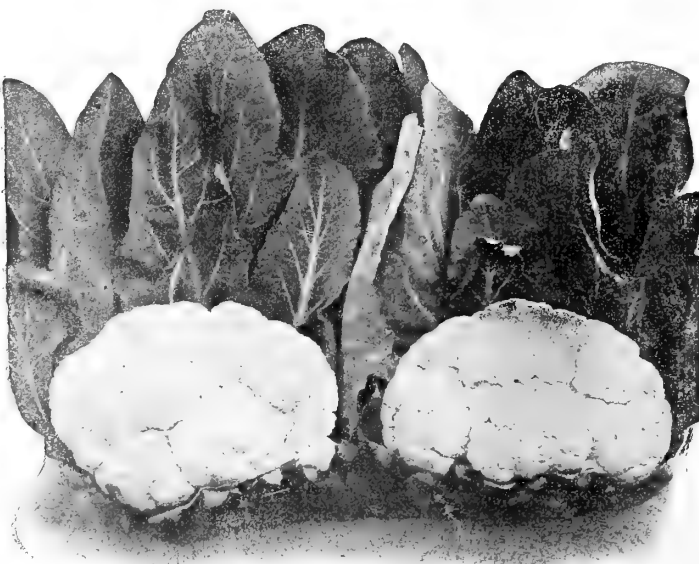
420. St. Valery. A good late variety. It grows long, shape uniform, tapering from a wide shoulder to a point. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Carrots



CAULIFLOWER

The cultivation of cauliflower has been confined to a small percentage of regular market gardeners on account of the erroneous idea that it is not only difficult but expensive to grow. Now that this



delicious as well as health-giving vegetable is becoming better known, all those who do grow and put it on the market are not only successful in producing good crops, but also in realizing good returns for their labor; in fact, cauliflower gives better results financially to the gardener than any other vegetable he brings to the market. The demand increases annually, and all gardeners should avail themselves of the benefit.

The cauliflower delights in a rich soil and an abundance of water. Sow seed for early summer crop in February or March, in a hotbed, and when plants are three or four inches high, transplant four inches apart in boxes or frames. In the middle of spring, or as soon as the gardener deems it prudent, the plants can be removed to the open ground into soil that has been well enriched with good manure. Set the plants from 2 to 2½ feet apart

each way. Cultivate often, throwing up the earth, and water well in dry weather. For late cauliflower, sow seed in a cool, moist place, on the north side of a building or tight fence, in this latitude about the first of May, and they will not be troubled with the little black beetle so destructive to everything of the cabbage tribe when young. One ounce of seed will produce about 3,500 plants.

423. D. & B.'s Best Early. The earliest and best in every respect. From one to two weeks earlier than Snowball. A money-maker for the market gardener who gets his "stuff" to market ahead of the other fellow. It is suitable not only for early use, but is superior for late planting. The heads are hard and solid, and do not spread as do some of the inferior sorts. No other equals it in purity of color, being clear snow white. It is equally desirable for family use and for the market garden. The heads are large, from 9 to 12 inches in diameter, and weigh from four to eight pounds. On account of its close growing, compact habit, many more plants may be grown on a given area than of the late, spreading sorts. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$2.00; ¼lb., \$10.00; lb., \$30.00.

426. Henderson's Early Snowball. Our seed is of the very finest strain, grown specially for us in Denmark, and sure to make a fine, solid head; don't buy cheap cauliflower seed;

much. Pkt., 20 cts.; oz., \$2.50; ¼lb., \$8.00; lb., \$25.00.

429. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Short stem; very fine. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., \$2.00; ¼lb., \$7.00; lb., \$22.00.

430. Dry-Weather Cauliflower (Also known as "Danish Giant" and "Gilt Edge"). This is a fine large, heavy variety that matures about a week later than Snowball Cauliflower. *It is especially adapted for growing in dry locations* on account of its large leaves, which furnish greater protection to the heads. But as with all Cauliflowers, to secure a large crop of the best solid heads it is essential that the ground be well enriched and most thoroughly cultivated during the growing season. By planting this variety where other sorts have failed, a good crop of this delicious vegetable can easily be obtained. Pkt., 20 cts.; oz., \$2.50; ¼lb., \$8.00; lb., \$25.00.



Henderson's Early Snowball

there is no seed in which quality counts so

CELERY

A vegetable at once healthful, toothsome, and beautiful. Said by physicians to be of great benefit in all diseases of the nerves and kidneys. Deliciously fresh, crisp, and nutty to the taste; while the broad stalks, ivory white, waxy yellow, or rosy red, tipped with fine compound leaflets of pale glaucous green, are an ornament to the finest table.

Sow early in house or hotbed and transplant, or sow outdoors when the ground becomes warm, making the soil very smooth. When plants are four or five inches high, transplant, giving six inches and rich, plant in trenches, and as the plants grow, draw the earth closely around them to blanch the stems. Never do this in wet weather or the stems will rust. South of Ohio celery can remain in the ground all winter with little protection. In the north, plants should be taken up and stacked closely together, with soil formed around the roots, and kept in cellar or pit for use.



D. & B.'s Snow White

432. D. & B.'s Snow White. This grand new celery we quickly describe to celery experts, by stating that it is a *Golden Self-Blanching* with *White Plume* coloring; it possesses the robust, sturdy, compact habit of *Golden Self-Blanching*, the stalks being even thicker, more solid and heavy, with immense solid hearts and all brittle, crisp, and tender, free from string or pithiness, and of delightfully rich flavor.

To these ideal qualities are added the beautiful silvery-white coloring and self-blanching characteristics of *White Plume*; that is, the foliage is tipped and variegated with white, while the heart, inner stalks and leaves are naturally white, and the plants may be easily and quickly blanched by leaning boards on either side of the row, without the necessity of "banking up." Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

435. Giant Pascal. The largest and best for fall and winter use. Stalks very thick, round at top, broad at bottom. Blanches out to a beautiful golden yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.40.

438. White Plume. The earliest celery. This is a well-known variety. Popular on account of its earliness and the ease of its culture. It is really no more trouble to grow this celery than any other vegetable, for no "banking up" is necessary, although it helps to firm the earth against the plant and tie the stalks together to protect the heart. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

441. Golden Self-Blanching. A very early, grand, solid variety on the style of the *White Plume*, except that it is golden yellow where the *Plume* is white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

444. Golden Heart Dwarf. A very popular and distinct variety. In habit of growth it resembles the half dwarf white sorts, except when blanched the heart, which is large and full, is of a waxy golden yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.30.

447. Winter Queen. Probably the most desirable winter celery ever introduced, keeping until March, April, and even May if desired. It is short, stout, thick, and heavy, with double the amount of heart of any other celery, a habit of growth which gives it truly remarkable value. The leaves blanch to a beautiful creamy white, and are firm and solid. It has, in fact, many of the traits of the *Golden Self-*

Blanching, but is of a deep green color, and far better keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.30.

450. Celaric. A turnip-rooted celery; roots, not tops, are eaten. Sweeter taste and stronger flavor than any other kinds. Fine for seasoning soups. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.40.

SWEET OR SUGAR CORN

Culture. Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often, and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the soil rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. By sowing successive lots and properly selected varieties, the supply of sweet corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.

Market Gardeners and Private Planters do well to consider that our **Northern Grown Seed** will give them earlier corn than will the seed of the same varieties grown farther south. Our seed is thoroughly tested before it leaves our hands.

Notice.—Where quarts of corn are wanted by mail, add 15 cents to pay postage.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

453. White Mexican. If you want the finest market gardener's corn known, plant White Mexican. For more complete description, see *Novelties*, page 39. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts.

456. Early Cory, Red Cob. A very early variety, with good-sized ears and large grains; excellent for market, and has attained wide popularity. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

459. Pure Gold. For description, see *Novelties*, page 39. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.

460. Golden Bantam. An early sweet corn with golden yellow grain, very tender and of excellent quality. Ears eight-rowed, six to seven inches long, and of the medium size found most suitable for the table. The flavor is exceptionally rich and delicious. Our stock has been very carefully selected during several seasons, and will be found decidedly superior to much that is offered. Height four to five feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

461. Kendel's Early Giant. The ears measure 8 to 10 inches long and have 10 to 18 rows of grains. The majority of the ears are 12-rowed. The kernels are pure white, and are very sweet, tender, and palatable. Kendel's Early Giant is a prolific variety, and matures its ears in from 60 to 72 days, depending on location and character of soil. On warm, sandy land the ears are ready in 60 days. The large, well-filled, and highly palatable ears command a quick sale in any market where there is a demand for really choice early sweet corn. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

SECOND EARLY OR INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES

462. Early Minnesota. This old and deservedly popular variety is one of the best early sorts for the market and the private garden. Stalks about six feet high and bearing one or two ears well covered with husks. Ears about eight inches long, eight rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

465. Perry Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

468. Crosby's Early. A most excellent early variety of fine quality. Ears $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, fourteen-rowed or more, with short, nearly square grains, which are very white, sweet, and tender. Plants about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

471. Early Evergreen. The ears of this new corn grow eight inches long, are mostly 14 to 18 rowed. This is a magnificent kind for market gardeners and for main crop in every home garden. It ripens 10 to 12 days in advance of Stowell's Evergreen, and is equally as good for all purposes. The kernels are very sweet and tender, and when eaten from the cob break off free from husky tips so common to some otherwise fine table corns. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

474. White Cob Cory. An extremely early variety, usually fit to use in from 50 to 60 days from seed sowing. It is one of the sweetest and best. It is a sport or selection from the famous Red Cob Cory, which for years held popular favor as the best first early. White Cob Cory retains all of the good qualities of its parent, with the added merits of having a white cob and white kernels, free from the objectionable reddish tinge that sometimes occurred in the red cob variety. The plants are dwarf and stocky, enabling them to be closely planted; usually two ears are borne on a stalk. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

GENERAL CROP OR LATE VARIETIES

477. Stowell's Evergreen. The standard big late corn. Good big ears, sweet and solid, and heavy yielder. Used extensively by the canning factories and for drying. Stays green and tender for a long time. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

480. Country Gentleman. This corn is the sweetest and most tender variety ever introduced, possibly excepting the Shoe Peg types. It matures about eight days ahead of Stowell's Evergreen; the kernels are shaped like those of Stowell's Evergreen, but the arrangement on the cob is entirely different; so peculiar, in fact, as to give the corn its name. Two perfect ears to the stalk, invariably. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts.

POP CORNS

483. Monarch White Rice. Everybody knows the old variety named White Rice. Our strain is an improvement, with larger ears, more abundantly produced. Six ears on a stalk is not a rare occurrence. The grains are sharply pointed, and the ear is a handsome one. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.

487. Queen's Golden. This is perhaps the handsomest of all the pop corns when on the ear, surpassing all others in size and color. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to nearly an inch. Produces four to six ears on a stalk. Our stock of this strain is very fine. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.

490. Silver Lace. A pop corn well deserving its name. Its superior tenderness and semi-transparent appearance when popped highly recommend it. Grows five to six feet high, producing three or four ears to the stalk. The ears are of good appearance, five or more inches long, with smooth, round, white grains. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.

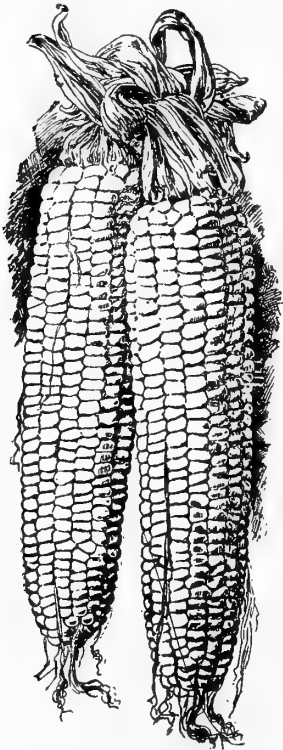
CRESS

Culture. The seed should be sown in drills about 16 inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early, but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession. Keep off insects by dusting with Pyrethrum Powder.

493. Fine Curled or Pepper Grass. Quick growing. Finely cut and feathery. Dwarf, compact, crisp, pungent. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

496. Broad-Leaved Winter. Similar to true Water Cress. Very hardy and of fine quality. Grows best during cool autumn months. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

499. True Water. Highly esteemed for salads; small oval leaves, very delicious. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$2.75.



Stowell's Evergreen

It is medium to late. It matures about eight days ahead of Stowell's Evergreen, but the arrangement on the cob is entirely different; so peculiar, in fact, as to give the corn its name. Two perfect ears to the stalk, invariably. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts.

Culture for Water Cress. The seed should be sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands along the borders of small, rapid streams. The plant will need no subsequent cultivation, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of the roots. When gathered for the market, the shoots should be cut, not broken off. In summer it is best to cut them closely, the oftener the better.

CUCUMBER

Culture. In this latitude it is useless to plant in the open ground until nearly the first of June. Make hills two feet in diameter and six feet apart, and enrich them with well-rotted manure. Plant a dozen or more seeds, covering half an inch deep. When all danger from insects is over, pull all but three or four of the strongest plants. The middle of June is early enough to plant for pickling. For early cucumbers the hotbed is necessary; but the simplest and surest way to produce a tolerably early crop of the best kinds is to dig a hole about 18 inches deep and three feet across; into this put a barrow of manure and cover with about six inches of earth, in which plant the seed. Over this place a small box-like frame, on the top of which place a couple of lights of glass. These places can be prepared about five or six feet apart. Keep the earth drawn up to the stems of the plants. Water and give air. As long as fruit for the table is desired, do not let them go to seed, as this impairs the fruiting of the vine. Two specimens allowed to form seed will take more vitality from the plant than two dozen for the table or pickling. Some of the small kinds are usually preferred for pickling, but Long Green is excellent for this purpose when young, and some pickling houses use White Spine exclusively. Use one ounce for fifty hills, and two pounds per acre when planted in hills.



Cucumbers

502. Petoskey White Spine. Earliest, most handsome, best flavored, and most prolific of the White Spine family. This is a special strain of the popular White Spine Cucumber, which is most desirable for its extreme earliness. It is earlier than the special forcing strains. The fruits are slightly smaller in size, but of smooth, regular form, well colored, and excellent flavor. It is a valuable variety to plant for early market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

505. Early Short Green. This variety is known also as Early Frame, and is an excellent sort, both for table use and for pickling. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight, a little smaller at the ends, bright green, lighter at the blossom end. Comes into condition for use a little later than the Early Cluster and keeps green a long time. Our stock is very superior. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

508. Early Cluster. Vine vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, with uniformly thick end, dark green, but paler at blossom end. A hardy and very productive sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

511. Early White Spine. One of the best sorts for table use. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, bright green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

514. Improved Long Green. One of the best for pickles and salad. The young fruit makes excellent pickles, and when ripe is the best for sweet pickles. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruits long, firm, and crisp. This variety is a very popular one, and the seed we offer is an improved strain. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

517. Boston Pickling. A distinct and very productive variety extensively grown for pickles. The fruits are of medium size, very smooth, symmetrical, and bright green. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

EGGPLANT

Culture. Eggplant germinates slowly, and should be planted in moderately high temperature, for in this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young. When the plants have formed two rough leaves, transplant to three or four inches apart. When the ground is warm and all danger, not only from frosts, but from cold nights, is past, harden off the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air and decreasing the supply of water, then carefully transplant to the open ground, setting the plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. If needed, shade the young plants and protect them from the potato bug, which otherwise often destroys them. Some seasons eggplant will fail to set fruit or will not begin until too late to mature, no matter how faithfully they may have been cared for. This is especially likely to happen if the summer is cool and rather moist. We know of no certain remedy for it, although it is a good practice to pinch off the ends of the branches after the first blooms so that not more than two or three fruits will set. It is desirable to shade the plants, when young, from very hot sun.

520. D. & B.'s Spineless New York Improved. Entirely spineless. Fruits large, regular shaped, dark purple, and handsome. The most prolific strain. The large size and fine quality of its fruit and its extreme productiveness make it the most profitable for market gardeners. Plants large, spreading; foliage light green; fruit very large, oval; color a splendid dark purple. Plants usually ripen four to eight large fruits. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

521. Black Beauty. Fruit large, symmetrical in shape and uniformly of a rich dark purple color. Fruits mature a little earlier than our Improved Large Purple, but are not quite as large. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

ENDIVE

Endive may be grown at any season of the year, but is more generally used late in the fall. Sow the seed in June or July in drills 14 to 20 inches apart, and when well started, thin the plants to one foot apart. When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering fresh plants every few days a succession may be kept up. Blanching may also be done by slipping large-sized but short tile or piece of tile over each plant after the leaves are gathered up and held closely together.

523. Large Green Curled. A large, strong-growing endive which, by tying up, can be made to form finely blanching centers of good quality. Outer leaves well cut and bright, deep green. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

526. Moss Curled. One of the best autumn, winter, or spring salads. Plants compact growing, forming large, dense clusters of finely divided green leaves, which, when properly blanching, are exceedingly crisp and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

KALE OR BORECOLE

529. Extra Curled Dwarf German Greens. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

532. Curled Tall Green Scotch. A taller growth of the above; a late variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

KOHLRABI

535. Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate white ball. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

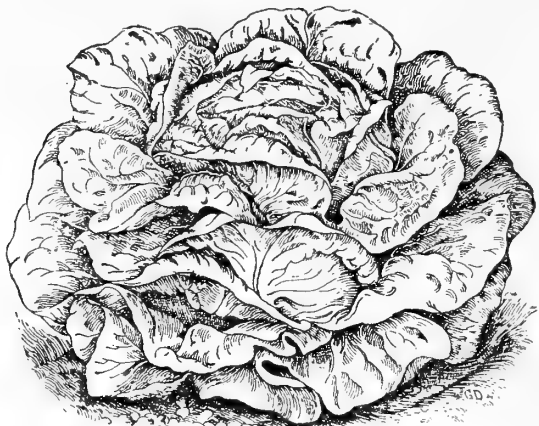
538. Early Purple Vienna. Very good sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

LETTUCE

Lettuce is divided into two classes—the Cabbage, with round head and broad spreading leaves, and the Cos, with long head and erect, narrow leaves. The cabbage varieties are the most tender and buttery, and the Cos the most rich and refreshing.

The cabbage form has a subdivision called Curled, from the form of the leaves, having the habit of the cabbage, though not forming solid heads, but is very pretty for garnishing, and considered by many the best in all respects.

Sow in the open ground as early as possible, barely covering the seed. If the hotbed is used, let it be started quite early. Give but little heat and plenty of water and air on fine days. Let the plants in the bed be about four inches apart. As they increase in size, thin them out, or they will become weak. Lettuce generally runs to seed very early in the season, so that after warm weather sets in it is difficult to find a good head of lettuce in most gardens. The remedy is to plant for late use in a cool, partially shaded place, in rich soil. One-half ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.



D. & B's Ice Cream

are light green and tender. To get the best results this sort should be grown early or very late, as it does best in cool weather. When forced under glass, should be grown a number of degrees cooler than other sorts. Grown largely in the Southern States for shipping North. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

544. Early Prize Head. Bright green, tinged with brownish red; tender, crisp, large, loose head. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

547. California Cream Butter. A splendid variety for summer. Produces a very large and white head, and it will stand extreme heat. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

550. Improved Hanson. In table quality this lettuce is perfection itself. It is wholly free from bitter taste, having a sweet and rich flavor, even to the outer leaves. It remains long in good table condition after reaching maturity, and resists heat and drouth well, and is very slow to run to seed. Its ability to remain sweet and tender is one of the leading characteristics. It is a perfect open-air lettuce in all respects. It is hardy and may be set out in earliest spring or grown late in the fall. Every year increases the already wide demand for our strain of Improved Hanson, and no lettuce has a wider American popularity than this hard heading cabbage lettuce. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

553. Big Boston (Seed White). A very popular variety with gardeners who want a large-heading, forcing sort. Indoors this forms a solid head, while out-of-doors it is less distinctly a heading sort. Grown in the South as a winter lettuce. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

CURLED OR LOOSE-LEAVED VARIETIES

558. Early Curled Simpson (Seed White). An early, erect growing, clustering variety. Leaves light green, slightly frilled and much blistered, sweet, tender and well flavored. This sort is especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting when the plants are very young. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

561. Black-Seeded Simpson. One of the best varieties for sowing out-of-doors where a thin, exceedingly tender leaf is desired, and for those markets which demand a very large, loose clustering sort of a light yellowish green color. Leaves are slightly ruffled and blistered, and even the large outer ones are very tender. Uniformly attractive and remains of excellent quality a very long time. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

564. Tilton's White Star. Large tender heads, light color; an excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

567. Grand Rapids. The most popular variety for greenhouse planting. It will make a quick growth even under adverse conditions. It is of handsome appearance, a strong grower, and not subject to rot. When exposed for sale it keeps from wilting longer than other varieties. Its upright habit of growth permits close planting. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



Improved Hanson

COS LETTUCE

Cos Lettuce is distinct in having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, folding into loose, sugar-loaf-shaped heads which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. Exceedingly crisp, tender, and of delicate flavor.

570. Early White Self-Folding (Seed White). Leaves yellowish white, very crisp and tender; a self-blanching lettuce of superior flavor. Sold also as Trianon. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

572. D. & B's All Summer Lettuce. Our mixture consists of all the above varieties,—Head, Curled Leaf, Cos, Black and White Seeded,—all mixed together. It makes a very valuable lettuce for those who have only a small place, giving them fresh lettuce all the season from one planting. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

MUSKMELON

Culture. Cultivate as recommended for cucumbers, except that the hills should be six feet apart. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by pinching off the ends of the shoots when they are about three feet long. The quality of the melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produce fruit of comparatively poor flavor.

GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES

573. D. & B.'s Mammoth Prolific. Fruit of the largest size, frequently weighing 10 to 15 pounds; long, deeply ribbed, and covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick, and of fine flavor. By far the best of the large, late maturing melons, and so hardy that we specially recommend it to inexperienced cultivators. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

579. Jenny Lind. The earliest variety; netted, of small, round size; excellent flavor. The vines do not grow as large as some of the other varieties, but are quite productive, and it is a favorite early variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

582. Green Nutmeg. This is the old-fashioned nutmeg that has been the standard for a generation. It is small, early, sweet, and prolific. Something like the Rocky Ford. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

585. Bay View. Oblong fruits, 12 to 15 inches in length. Vines strong, vigorous, and productive. Fruits have broad heavy ribs, well netted, with light-green flesh of good flavor; much better than the old *Cassaba*. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

591. Rocky Ford, Improved. This delicious melon is of the Netted Gem type, oval in shape and beautifully netted. It has been improved at Rocky Ford, Colorado, a section noted for its fine Muskmelons. The melons average about five inches in length, and are of most delicious flavor; flesh is smooth grained and light green color. It is a very popular variety, and the melons are found on the tables of all leading hotels and restaurants during their season. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

594. Golden Netted Gem. Very early, small, and of fine flavor; green flesh. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

ORANGE-FLESHED VARIETIES

597. D. & B.'s Unequaled Gem. The earliest, best-flavored, and most desirable for the home garden. Skin smooth, ribbed, dark green. Flesh thick, beautiful salmon color, good to the rind and sweet and luscious beyond description. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

600. Petoskey, or Paul Rose. A yellow-fleshed sort of suitable size for a basket melon and of the finest quality. Fruit oval, about five inches in diameter, and in general appearance much like the Netted Gem, but a little larger. Flesh orange colored, highly flavored, very thick, firm, and sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

603. The Surprise. Early, oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

606. Emerald Gem. Fruit small to medium size, globular or slightly flattened at the ends, only slightly netted and ribbed. Skin deep green while young, becoming slightly tinged with yellow as the fruit matures; flesh deep salmon-yellow, thick, ripening close to the rind and exceedingly high flavored. This splendid variety has in many large markets leads all other kinds on account of its good quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

D. & B.'s Unequaled Gem steadily grown in popular favor and sweetness and convenient size. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

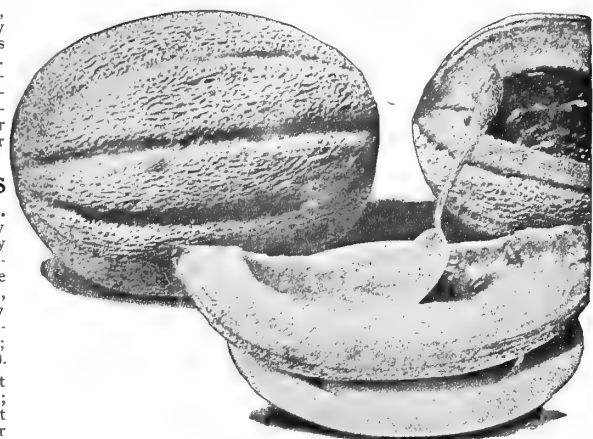
609. Improved Osage, or Miller's Cream. A favorite salmon-fleshed variety. Large, oval, slightly ribbed and netted; skin very dark green; flesh very thick and sweet flavored, most delicious to the rind. The whole crop is very even and fruit extra heavy, owing to this thickness of flesh. A great favorite for both market purposes, and the home garden especially. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

610. Hoodoo. This new melon was bred and named by Mr. Paul Rose, the melon specialist, who claims it to be an ideal basket and crate melon. The melons are of medium size, round, heavily netted, flesh very thick, of rich orange color, handsome appearance and of the sweetest flavor. Average weight of melon, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The seed cavity is small and the rind is very tough, making it a good shipper; its vine is a vigorous grower and a heavy cropper. A good medium-sized melon for both home or market gardener. Seed direct from headquarters stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

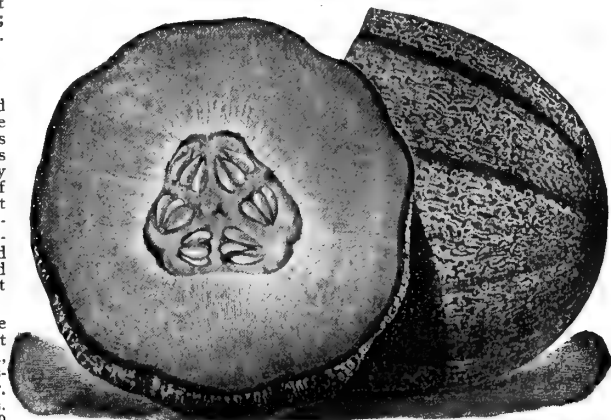
WATERMELON

Culture. In order to get good watermelons, it is essential that the plants get a good start; and to this end it is important to prepare hills about eight feet apart, by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of well-rotted manure, and in this plant the seeds as soon as the ground becomes warm and dry. Frequent watering of the young plants with liquid manure will hasten their growth and help them out of the way of insect pests.

612. D. & B.'s Iced Honey. Fine for new early variety. Not large, but just right for home use. Nearly round, beautiful dark-green color. Unsurprisingly luscious, of very rich honey flavor. Flesh dark red, absolutely stringless, good to the rind, no waste. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

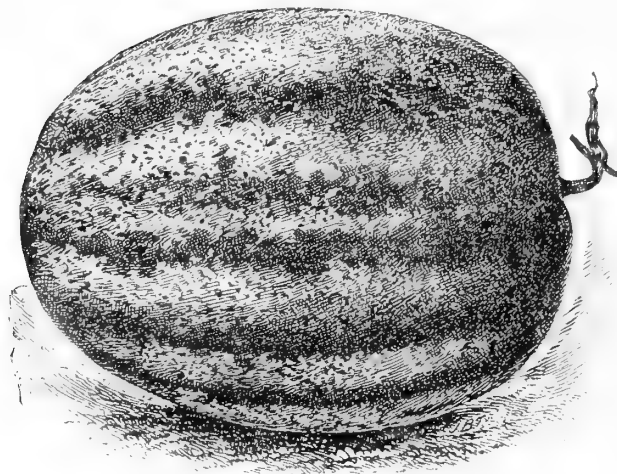


Rocky Ford



Petoskey, or Paul Rose

615. Fordhook Early. Earliest large-fruited sort. Fruit good size, rather short, with large diameter. Skin dark green. Flesh bright red, crisp, sweet, and of splendid quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



D. & B.'s Iced Honey

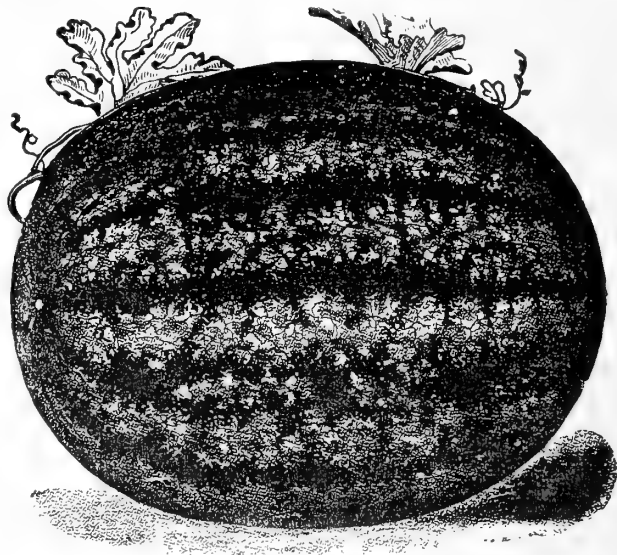
selling melon, being attractive and of good quality. The quality continues to improve after ripening. Very popular as a shipping melon, particularly in the South. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

630. Ice Cream, or Peerless. This is an old favorite and is still the standby in many places for an early market melon. Early and prolific. We have the true stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

633. Phinney's Early. A valuable variety for use in the North, as it is hardy and a sure cropper. Vines vigorous and productive, fruiting quite early; fruit medium sized, oblong, smooth, marbled with two shades of green; rind thin; flesh pink, tender and crisp. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

636. Cole's Early. Very hardy, a sure cropper, and extremely delicate in texture of flesh, which is of a dark red color, possessing all the desirable features. Medium size, nearly round; rind green, striped with lighter shades. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

637. Kleckley Sweets. This splendid and most sweet watermelon has certainly become very popular wherever it has been thoroughly tested. It is of superb, luscious flavor. While the skin is perhaps too thin to admit of the melons being shipped very great distances to market, it is most desirable to plant for home use or local markets.



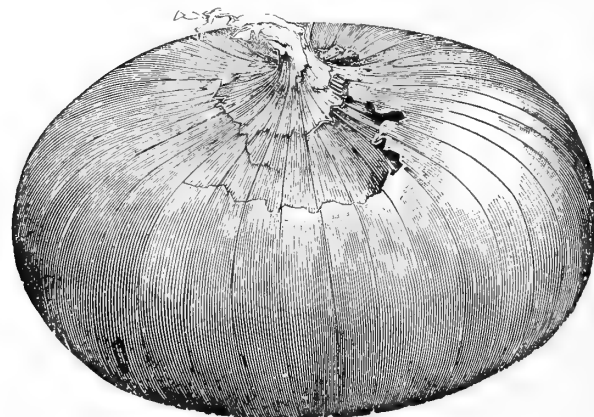
Cole's Early

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

CITRON

638. Colorado Preserving. This is a large-fruited strain of Citron for preserving. Flesh clear white and very solid. Green seed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

ONION



Mammoth Silver King

Onions must have clean and very rich soil. It is useless to attempt to grow them on a poor unsuitable one. A liberal use of manure is more essential to this than any other crop. It should be of the best quality, well fermented, and thoroughly worked over during the previous summer. If it is too rank, it is liable to make soft onions with many scullions. Any of the high-grade commercial fertilizers are good for ordinary soils, and fine-ground bone will often benefit soils that are already very rich. Get the seed in as early as possible in the spring, no matter if it is cold and unpleasant. A week too late makes the difference between a good and a bad harvest. If onions do not get a good growth before hot, dry weather, the crop is sure to be a failure. Sow in drills not less than a foot apart, nor more than half an inch deep. Keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds. Three days of neglect when the weeds are growing rapidly will sometimes ruin a crop. In cultivating to destroy weeds and keep ground mellow,

do not cover the young bulbs with earth. As onions grow on top of the ground, they may be allowed to remain pretty thick, no matter if they crowd each other. With proper manuring onions can be grown on the same land for a score of years, and will become cleaner and better every year. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill, or five pounds per acre.

It has been found difficult to grow onions from seed in the South, while from sets good crops are grown, and quite early. These sets are little onions, grown the previous year, and taken up when as large as peas. Set out in the spring, they soon form large onions. There are two kinds of onions that are not grown from seeds—the Potato and Top Onions. The Potato Onion grows in clusters, underground; bulbs are planted in the spring and produce large onions; the large onions are planted the next spring and produce clusters. The Top Onion produces small clusters at the top of the stem; the small onions are planted the following spring, and the result is full-grown onions; and these large ones, with one year's growth, produce the clusters on top for seed.

The seed we offer is the best home grown, not the cheap imported seed sold by some.

640. Large White Portugal, or Silver-skin. A medium-sized onion of mild flavor and with beautiful, clear white skin. A favorite with many for use when young as a bunching onion and for pickles; it is also a good keeper and fine for fall and early winter use. Used largely for the growing of white sets. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

641. D. & B.'s Southport White Globe. The most beautiful onion grown, being of symmetrical globe shape with a smooth satin-white skin, forming a perfect silver ball. It grows to a large size, averaging $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 inches in circumference, and is solid and heavy; the flesh is purest white, close and fine grained, mild, and of delicate flavor. It is a heavy cropper, yielding under good culture up to 900 bushels per acre. Our strain of this seed is grown from picked thin-necked bulbs, which ripen so uniformly and cure so thoroughly that the onions keep nearly as well as the Red and Yellow varieties. For the family garden, as well as for market, this is a valuable onion. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

642. D. & B.'s Southport Red Globe. A handsome onion of immense size, averaging nine to ten inches in circumference, solid, heavy, and of perfect globe shape; the skin is of a glossy deep purplish-red color; flesh close-grained, sparkling white, cooking tender and mild. It is hardy, a splendid keeper, and a big yielder, averaging under good culture from 800 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Our strain of this seed is absolutely unsurpassed, being grown by experts from bulbs critically selected for largest size, solidity, brilliant rich color and typical globe shape, with small necks, thus insuring thorough and regular ripening and curing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

643. D. & B.'s Southport Yellow Globe. This is one of the most satisfactory and popular varieties raised, either for family use or for market. It is an enormous yielder, hardy, and reliable, making, under good conditions, often up to 1,000 bushels per acre. The onions are models of perfection, growing uniformly deep and globular in shape, veritable globes of gold, and are extra large, averaging nine to ten inches in circumference; the color of the skin is an attractive light golden-yellow; the flesh snow-white, firm, mild, and juicy. The small necks of this superior strain enable the onions to ripen down evenly, insuring unsurpassed keeping qualities. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

645. Yellow Danvers. A fine productive variety of medium size; skin coppery yellow; flesh creamy-white, comparatively mild and well flavored. The bulbs are rather flat with small necks, and ripen down very evenly. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.40.

648. Yellow Globe Danvers (Choice Stock). The standard variety, both for market gardeners and private use. It grows very uniform in shape, is very productive, mild-flavored, ripens early, and is a splendid keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.40.

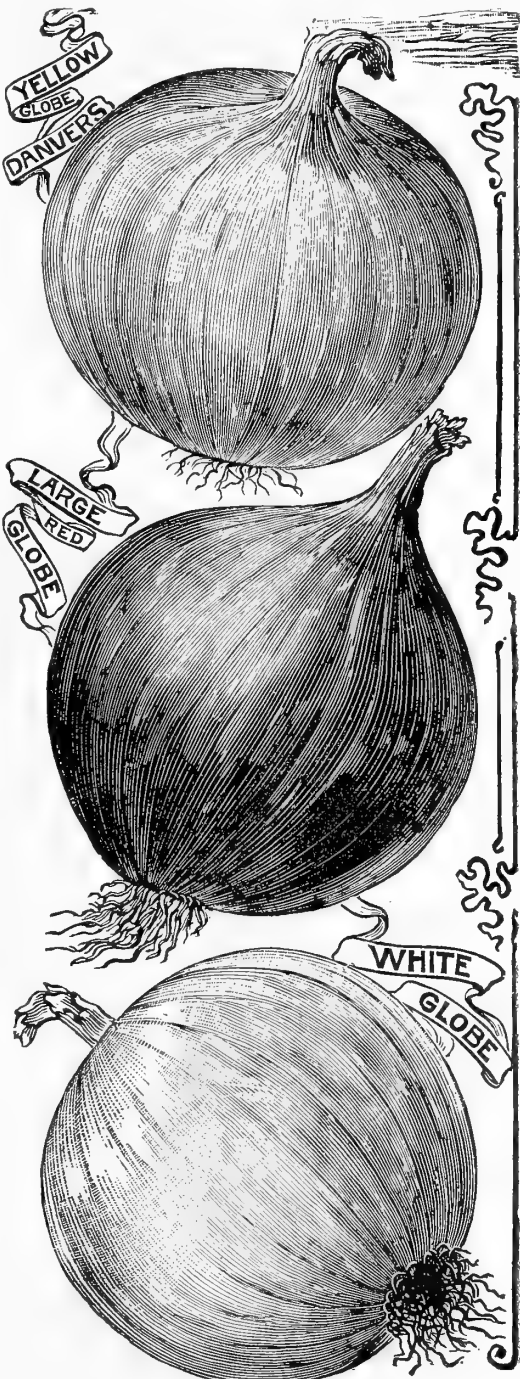
651. Michigan Yellow Globe. Finest shape, best color, and yields largest crop of any yellow onion. The bulbs are large and uniformly spherical, with very small necks; the largest diameter below the center of the bulb; of a rich, orange-yellow color; enormous yielders and splendid keepers. No onion grower can afford to plant inferior seed when such as this can be procured. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.40.

654. Prizetaker. Very large, mild, and tender. Probably the largest onion grown; will outsell any other onion where it is once known. Also called Spanish King, and is the same big onion seen in the round-cornered crates in the fruit stores in the winter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.40.

657. Mammoth Silver King. A most strikingly attractive onion. The bulbs are flattened but thick through, and the average diameter is from five to seven inches; single bulbs weigh from two to three pounds each. The onions are of a beautiful silvery white color, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor, so sweet and tender that they can be eaten raw like an apple. These qualities make it the best for exhibition at fairs, as well as for the home table. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

660. Early Neapolitan. A large, early onion, with silvery white skin. A leader in the Italian markets and of proven merit in America. If sown early, will grow to a large size the first year. A good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

663. Extra Early Red Flat. A medium-sized flat variety, good yielder. Ready for use about two weeks earlier than Large Red Wethersfield. Fine grained and mild in flavor. Very desirable for early



marketing. Best where seasons are very short. Good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

666. Large Red Wethersfield. Very popular, a sure and heavy yielder; the best keeper, grows to an immense size, solid, oval-shaped, flattened on top; skin purplish-red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, slightly tinged with pink, strong flavored. The best variety for poor or dry soil. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

667. Australian Brown. An extra early, long-keeping, medium-sized, globe-shaped onion, ripening three or four weeks ahead of Red Wethersfield. The color is clear brown amber, and they are remarkable keepers, onions having been kept a whole year in first-class condition. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

668. Mixed Onion Seed. This mixture will be found not only very convenient but profitable as well. It contains globe onions, flat onions, white, red, yellow, and brown onions, all kinds. It will supply green onions early in the season, large onions early in the summer, and all varieties for fall and winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

ONION SETS AND BULBS

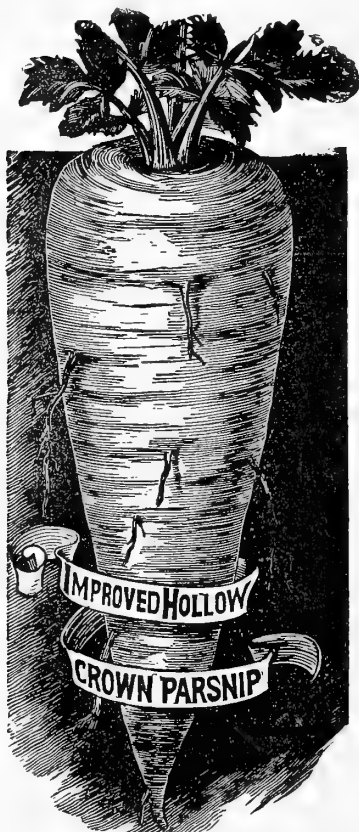
It is cheaper to raise onions directly from the seed. Many persons with small gardens, however, still prefer to use sets. Gardeners also plant sets for bunch onions to pull early in the spring, and for the earliest ripening bulbs. Prices by the bushel are subject to fluctuation of the market. The price per single quart will hold good throughout the season, or as long as our stock lasts.

669. White Onion Sets. Grown from our choicest strain of the Philadelphia White Silverskin seed. Price: Qt., 25 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.25.

672. Red Onion Sets. Grown from choice Large Red Wethersfield seed, the best for sets. Qt., 25 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.25.

675. Yellow Onion Sets. Grown from the choicest Yellow Globe Danvers seed. Qt., 25 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.00.

678. Potato Onion. Valuable for bunching or an early crop. The smallest sets make fine bulbs of good size, while the larger ones produce a cluster of small to medium size bulbs. Light-brown skin; mild, white flesh. It is the earliest, most vigorous in growth, and easiest to cultivate of all onions from sets. For the family garden, whether pulled green or as dry bulbs, they are most excellent. Qt., 25 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.



PARSNIP

Parsnip seed germinates very slowly, and does best in a cool, moist soil; therefore it should be sown as early as possible, in drills from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, and about half an inch deep. The soil should be deep, mellow, and moderately rich. When well up, thin the plants to three or four inches apart. The roots may remain in the ground for spring use in the North. If needed for winter, they may be dug and covered like potatoes. A light covering will answer. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; five pounds for an acre.

768. D. & B.'s Hollow Crown. The best variety; roots long, very smooth, white, tender, sugary, and of excellent flavor. This strain was made by careful selection of roots growing to an ideal shape and having the distinct hollow crown. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

771. Long Smooth White. Long, white, smooth, no side roots; tender and excellently flavored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

774. Guernsey. The roots do not grow as long as the Hollow Crown, but are larger across and dig easier. Roots are very smooth, white, fine-grained, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

PARSLEY

Very useful for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing. The green leaves are used for flavoring, or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder, and kept in bottles until needed.

Culture. Parsley requires rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating, and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one to two feet apart, and when the plants are well up, thin to one foot in the row. When plants are about three inches high, cut off all the leaves; the plant will start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled, and if these turn dull or brown, they can be cut in the same way; every cutting will result in improvement. The Moss Curled variety makes beautiful border plants.

776. Plain, or Single. Leaves flat, deeply cut but not curled. It is very dark green, is hardy and of excellent flavor, and for these merits is often preferred. It is used more for flavoring while the curled sorts are used for garnishing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

777. Double Curled. The standard sort for outdoor culture, also highly prized by market gardeners for the greenhouse. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

781. Dark Moss Curled. The leaves are of an extra dark on account of the densely curled character of its leaves. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

PEPPER

Peppers are used very extensively as a condiment. In Mexico the hot varieties are eaten raw as we would eat radishes, but the greatest use is for seasoning other dishes. The large, thick-fleshed, sweet varieties are eaten more extensively farther north, and are served in various ways, green or ripe, with vinegar and salt, like tomato salad, or made into mangoes, by cutting one side, removing seeds, and filling with chow chow pickles. The fruit is often used in stuffing, pitted olives. The seed of pepper plant is used as bird food.

The culture of peppers is the same as for eggplant; the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them, though they mature sooner and may be sown a little later. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure, hoed into the surface when the plants are about six inches high, will wonderfully increase the product, and also improve the quality of the fruit.

784. Chinese Giant. The finest, largest, and handsomest pepper of them all. Chinese Giant is certainly a wonder. The plants are of strong, stocky growth, of bushy, erect habit, growing 18 inches to two feet in height, with abundant foliage. The compact plants are very prolific, setting three to four extra large fruits at the base quite early in the season, which ripen while a second crop is setting on the branches. The fruit is quite square in appearance, while the flesh is thick and very mild, being entirely free from any fiery flavor. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

787. Ruby King. Beautiful bright red, large fruit; mild; one of the best; fine for pickles. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

790. Long Red Cayenne. A well-known variety having a slender, twisted, and pointed pod about four inches long, and when ripe, bright red in color. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

802. Large Bell, or Bull Nose. An old standard and favorite sort. It is early, bright red in color at maturity, entirely mild, of large size, and has thick flesh. It is excellent for stuffing. It is a good bearer, and is much grown for both home and market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

805. Sweet Mountain. Large, regular, and of mild flavor; one of the best for pickling. Pkt., 5 cts.; Oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

PUMPKIN

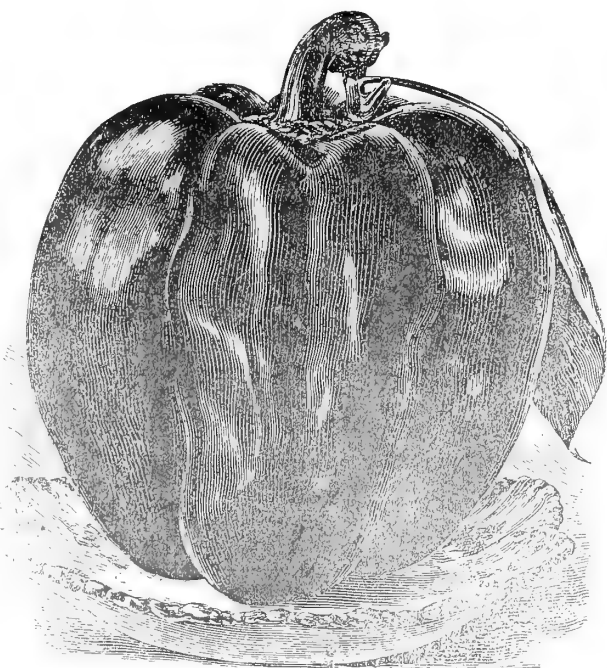
Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same, though on a larger scale. They are generally raised between hills of corn, but may be planted with success in fields by themselves. The pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden, especially as it readily mixes with and injures the quality of the finer squash.

808. Small Sugar. Fruits of small size, averaging about ten inches in diameter, of excellent keeping qualities, flattened or slightly ribbed. Skin deep orange yellow, flesh sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

811. Quaker Pie. Very prolific, slightly oval in form. Rich creamy buff color. Flesh fine grained and rich. An excellent keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

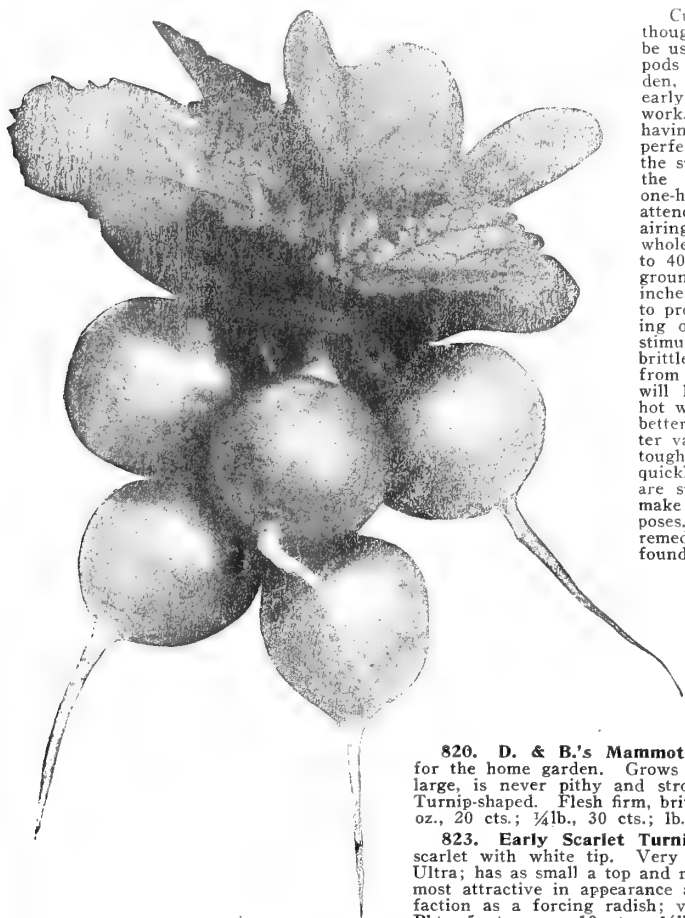
814. Sweet Cheese, or Kentucky Field. Very popular in the South. Fruit flattened, diameter usually about twice the length; skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to creamy yellow when mature; flesh yellow, tender, and of excellent quality. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 25 cts.

817. Connecticut Field. An immensely productive, large, orange-colored field pumpkin, usually grown for stock feeding, but also making good pies. There is no variety that will do as well among the corn. Plant them on your richest land and you will be amply repaid. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 25 cts.



"Chinese Giant" Red Pepper

RADISH



Cultivated chiefly for its roots, though the young seed leaves may be used as salad, and the green seed pods for pickles. For the home garden, sow on rich, sandy soil as early in the spring as it is fit to work. For forcing, sow in hotbeds having very rich sandy soil, made perfectly level. Scatter evenly over the surface from 60 to 150 seeds to the square foot, and cover with one-half inch of soil sifted on, and attend carefully to the watering and airing. If the bed is good, the whole crop can be marketed in 21 to 40 days after planting. In open ground culture, sow in drills twelve inches apart, and thin, if necessary to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successional sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. After the hot weather of summer begins, it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties, as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the early sorts. Radishes are subject to root maggots, which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy for this pest. We have found that the best preventive measures are to avoid the use of rank manure, and not to sow on ground where radishes, turnips, or cabbages were grown the year previous. We have been very careful to secure the very best seed possible, and are certain that there is none sold under other names which is better than the varieties we offer.

820. D. & B.'s Mammoth Scarlet Turnip. The best for the home garden. Grows to immense size, but however large, is never pithy and strong. Color beautiful crimson. Turnip-shaped. Flesh firm, brittle, mild flavor. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

823. Early Scarlet Turnip. A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip. Very nearly as early as Non Plus Ultra; has as small a top and may be planted as closely. It is most attractive in appearance and can not fail to give satisfaction as a forcing radish; very popular as a market sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

D. & B.'s Mammoth Scarlet Turnip

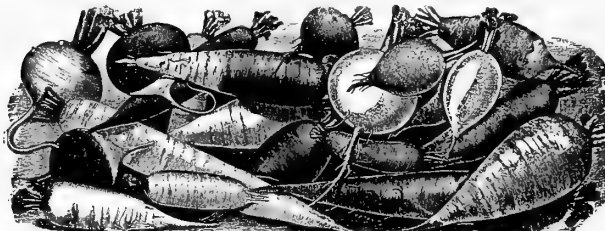
826. Rosy Gem. One of the very best for market gardeners; very early, tender; beautiful scarlet, shading off into a white tip. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

829. Long Bright Scarlet. This bright scarlet, small-topped sort is about six inches long, is uniformly straight, smooth, brittle and crisp, and is a standard and excellent sort for private gardens or market use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

832. Long Scarlet Chertier, White Tipped. Shades from crimson to white; tender; suitable for market gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

835. Long Wood Early Frame. Long, red, crisp; good for forcing; suitable for market gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

838. Icicle. The finest of the early pure white varieties. Planted in the spring, the radishes are ready for pulling in about three weeks from sowing the seed. They are long and slender and clear pure white, making them very attractive when on sale and on the table. It is crisp and tender both when young and until it attains larger size, thus remaining in condition for use for considerable time. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



841. White Strasburg Summer. Very large; the German favorite; quality fine; suitable for market gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

844. Early Scarlet Globe. The roots of this variety are slightly olive-shaped, a rich, bright scarlet in color; flesh white and tender, fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra but much larger when matured. We specially recommend this to gardeners as a large, first early forcing radish. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

Produced by D. & B.'s All-Seasons' Mixture Radish Seed

847. Olive-Shaped French Breakfast. A quick-growing, medium-sized, radish, oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet, except near the tip where it is pure white. A splendid variety on account of its excellent quality and attractive color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

850. Crimson Giant Turnip. A variety extraordinary in that while growing to an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp, and of mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a remarkably long time, and unlike other forcing varieties does not become pithy even when twice their size in diameter. Root is turnip-shaped; color a beautiful crimson carmine; flesh firm, crisp, and tender. While very desirable as a second early forcing variety, we especially recommend it for outdoor planting. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

853. D. & B.'s All-Seasons' Mixture. Our mixture of about two dozen kinds; contains all shades and shapes—red, white, pink, variegated; round, half-long, and long, in great variety (see cut). It is all-the-go for small gardens where space is limited, and you want to make garden and be done with it. One sowing does for the whole season, as they come early, medium, and late. You always have some that are just right—sweet, juicy, delicious, crisp. You will be surprised and delighted with our popular radish mixture. Large packet, 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

WINTER RADISHES

856. Winter Rose China. Roots cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small tap. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color; flesh firm, crisp, and pungent. May be sown thicker than most other winter varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

859. Long Black Spanish. One of the latest, as well as the hardest of radishes. Roots of medium size, oblong, black, and flesh is of firm texture. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

862. Round Black Spanish. Roots round, sometimes top-shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black; flesh white. Fine for winter use as the roots keep a long time. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



Savoy Spinach

SPINACH

The Spinach is cultivated very extensively for spring and winter "greens." A profitable crop for market. Select a rich, well-drained soil, highly manured. For a succession, the seed may be sown early in April and again in May, in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, properly thinning out when plants are an inch in the leaf. For the principal crop, sow from first to middle of September, on ground from which a summer crop has been taken, protecting the crop with a light covering of straw or leaves. In the South no covering is necessary. One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 10 pounds in drills for an acre.

865. Curled Leaved Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Also called Norfolk Savoy Leaved. A great favorite with market gardeners along the Atlantic slope, from Pennsylvania and New Jersey southward. It has thick, dark-green, wrinkled leaves, and is perfectly hardy. Fine substance and flavor. One of the best for fall sowing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 25 cts.

868. Long Standing. An improved round-seeded strain of excellent quality; after reaching maturity it remains in condition for use much longer than most sorts; leaves comparatively smooth and very dark, rich green. Very popular with market gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 20 cts.

871. Prickly. The plants mature a little later than the round-leaved sorts, but yield a large quantity of very thick and finely colored leaves. Has prickly seed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 20 cts.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTERS

Culture. It succeeds best in a light, well-enriched soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and ill-shaped. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in the spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Store a quantity for winter use in a pit, or in a cellar in damp earth or sand.

874. Long White French. The variety most commonly cultivated and considered the best in flavor. The roots are long, white, smooth, and when properly cooked form a good substitute for oysters, which they resemble very much in taste. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

877. Mammoth Sandwich Island. This grows uniformly to an extra large size, averaging fully double the size and weight of roots of the old variety. The roots, notwithstanding their large size, are of very superior quality and delicate flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.



Mammoth Sandwich Island

SQUASH

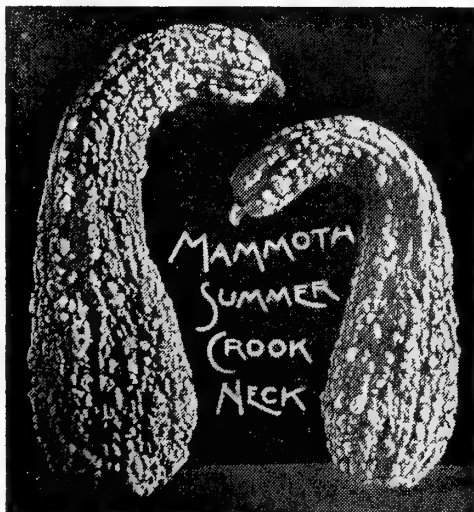
Culture. Squash plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and so planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The general methods of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but squash is less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted four to six feet apart each way and the winter sorts eight to ten. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. In gathering the winter sorts, care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay. Winter squashes should be stored in a moderately warm, dry place and the temperature kept as even as possible. For those who desire very early squashes, the seed can be planted in boxes and transplanted.

SUMMER SQUASH

880. Early Golden Bush Scallop. A very early, flat, scalloped variety of largest size; skin deep orange; flesh pale yellow and well flavored. We have developed a strain of the old Yellow Bush Scallop which is fully as productive but uniformly larger and flatter than the old stock and has a very small seed cavity. Its superiority is so great that we would be justified by prevailing custom in re-naming it. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

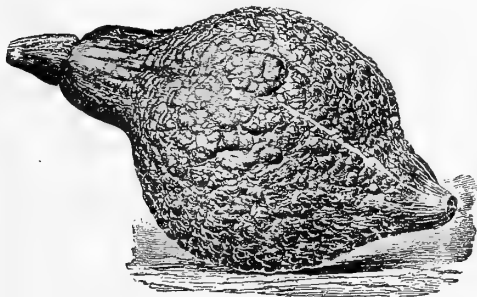
883. Early White Scallop Bush is earlier than any other variety of dwarf habit and very productive. Summer Squashes should always be used when young and tender, which can be determined by an impression of the nail. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

887. Mammoth Summer Crook Neck. A highly improved early type of the popular yellow summer crook neck. The squashes of this new sort are nearly double the size, measuring 20 to 24 inches in length, are solid, heavy, and freely produced on healthy, vigorous plants of compact bush habit; fruits heavily warted; surface color, deep golden; flesh yellow and of superior quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 70 cts.



WINTER SQUASH

890. Boston Marrow. A large-fruited, hard-shelled sort for winter use, having bright orange skin and deep orange flesh. Vines of strong running growth, very productive; fruits thickish oval. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



Hubbard

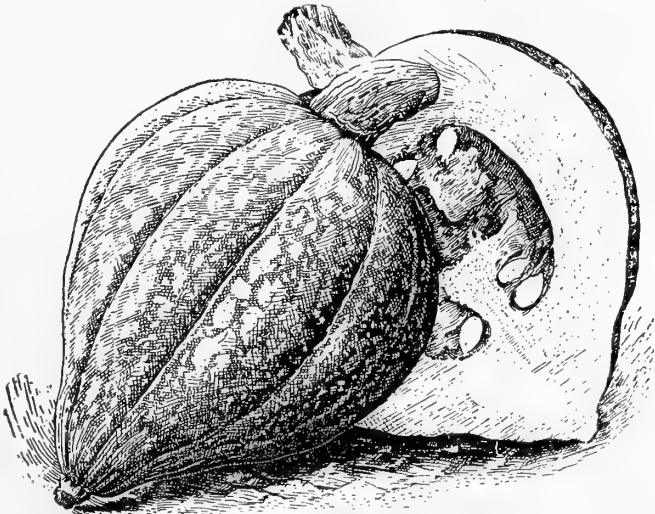
899. Red or Golden Hubbard. The heavily warted skin is of a rich orange-yellow, turning to deep salmon-red when ripened. It is equally as productive and fine in quality as the original Hubbard Squash. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

902. Pike's Peak. Large oval fruits tapering at blossom end. Skin dark olive-green; light golden flesh of excellent quality. Vines vigorous and very productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

905. Essex Hybrid. The large fruits are broad, round, and slightly flattened at the ends, with a large nub or "Turk's Cap" at the blossom end. Skin deep creamy orange. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

908. Fordhook. The flesh of this squash is very dry and sweet. It is one of the earliest of the winter varieties, and if stored in a cool, dry place, will keep until the following June. The outside color is bright yellow; inside color, straw yellow. The skin is so thin that it need not be removed for cooking. The meat is thick and can be used at any stage of their growth. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

911. Delicious. Claimed to be the best-flavored squash in existence. About the same color as the Hubbard, but different shape, being broad at one end and pointed at the other. Very thick yellow flesh. Cooks up dry and floury. Good for either fall or winter use. For table use no other squash can compare with it in fineness and compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness and the richness of flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts.



The Delicious Squash

TOMATO

Culture. Sow in hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hotbed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should always be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing the seed quite early and transplanting to small pots; when these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

914. D. & B.'s Improved Tree. Vine erect, strong, bearing fruit well up from the ground. Fruit very early, large, smooth, very solid. Color brightest red. Very meaty, with small seed cavities. Retains color when cooked. Very prolific. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

917. Chalk's Early Jewel. From seed planted at the same time and with plants grown under the same conditions, we find Early Jewel to be only about one week later in ripening the first fruits than *Spark's Earliana*, while it is a much more desirable variety in many ways. Of compact growth, the plants are fairly loaded with fruit. The tomatoes are uniformly of good size,—seventy-five will fill a five-eighths bushel basket. The large handsome fruits are very solid and deep through, being almost round or ball-shaped. Color brightest scarlet, ripening right up to the stem without any cracks or green core. The thick flesh is very solid, with comparatively few seeds, and of fine sweet flavor; skin thin, but sufficiently strong to make it a good shipper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

920. Ponderosa—The largest variety in cultivation. (Purple Crimson.) Although introduced many years ago, in all that time no tomato has ever surpassed the genuine Ponderosa in size or delicious, meaty flavor. It is not only the largest, but also the heaviest tomato grown. The color is a glowing crimson, shape very regular, considering its size, and it is considered by thousands of people

the best table variety in existence for slicing, having but few seeds. We offer the genuine head-quarters stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

923. Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright. Fruits early and resembles the Acme in appearance. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

926. Atlantic Prize, or Early Ruby. Splendid extra early variety for general use, of large size, bright red color and smooth. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

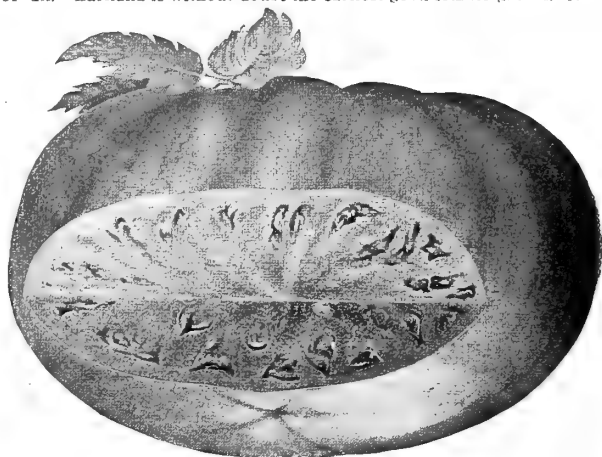
929. Beauty (Livingston). A larger, smoother fruit than the original stock and one of the smoothest and best of the large purple sorts. Vine large, vigorous, and heavy bearer; fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth; color of skin purplish pink; flesh light pink and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

932. Stone (Livingston). A handsome Tomato, ripens for main crop; of bright scarlet color, very smooth, ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm fleshed, not subject to rot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

935. Acme. Vine large, hardy, and productive, ripening its first fruit very early and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by the frost. Fruit purplish pink, in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth, and of good size, free from cracks, and stands shipment well. Flesh solid and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.80.

939. Earliana. The earliest Tomato of all. Earliana is without doubt the earliest good tomato grown. It was raised and developed in a section of South Jersey, from which probably more early tomatoes are shipped than any other place in the United States. Earliana is not only extremely early, but of particularly fine quality, which is very rare in an early tomato. The flesh is remarkably solid, and it has few seeds. It has the habit peculiar to many early sorts of setting the bulk of its fruit close to the center of the plant, so that they are exposed to the sun and thus ripen early. These qualities make it particularly useful for a first crop variety, and where more than one sort is grown, Earliana should head the list. The fruits which develop later are not equal in quality to those of the later and larger sorts. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

942. Early Michigan. One of the best second early sorts. Its first fruits are very early and the vines continue for a long time to bear medium-sized to large crimson-scarlet fruit, perfectly smooth, solid, but without a hard core. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.80.



Ponderosa

943. Golden Queen. Fruit large and smooth; color a beautiful golden yellow, sometimes with a slight blush of red, as smooth and well-shaped as the best of the red varieties and of superior flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

TURNIP

The value of Turnips and Rutabagas for feeding stock in fall and winter is not fully appreciated, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We earnestly recommend that farmers increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative. This wholesome vegetable is very easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate, and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but our list comprises the best for the garden and farm.

Culture. For early turnips, sow as soon as the ground opens in the spring. The Milan and Munich should be sown from any time in July to the first of August; but the other kinds for winter use may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Rutabaga) by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart and thinning to six inches in the drills. Sow one pound to the acre.

945. Extra Early Purple Top Milan. A new strap-leaved variety—the earliest in cultivation. The bulb is flat, of medium size, quite smooth, and with a purple top. Flesh white, hard, and of fine quality. It is a good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

946. Extra Early White Milan. Similar to the above, but pure white. A very good summer turnip, making wonderfully rapid growth. Fine-grained and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

948. White Egg. This turnip forms a beautiful egg-shaped root; with a thin white skin. It is always firm, solid, sweet and agreeable in flavor, and desirable for table use. It is a good keeper. Excellent for either early or late sowing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

951. Early White Flat Dutch. A flat, smooth, white turnip, held in high esteem by all growers; one of the best for the family garden in the spring. Of medium size and matures quickly. Skin is clear white; flesh excellent, mild, and juicy. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

954. Early Purple Top, Strap-Leaved. The most extensively used flat variety, quite early, only about a week later than Milan or Snow Ball. Roots flat, medium sized, of purple or dark red color above the ground and white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender; leaves few, upright in growth. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

957. Purple Top White Globe. The most popular of all market turnips. It originated from the Purple Top Flat Turnip. Roots are of globular shape, and good size, and in appearance are the best of all varieties. The flesh is firm, fine grained, white, and of most excellent flavor. It is a fine keeper, and as desirable for table as for stock. An immense producer. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

960. Yellow Globe. A very desirable sort. The roots are of medium size, uniformly globular and perfect in shape, smooth skinned and of pale yellow color. The flesh is crisp, tender, and of fine quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

963. Golden Ball, or "Orange Jelly." This distinct variety is the finest yellow-fleshed early table turnip that we know of, forming a handsome, small, round bulb with smooth, yellow skin and small tap root. The flesh is of a deep yellow color, and the table qualities are unsurpassed; texture fine-grained and tender; flavor sweet and rich. It is of quick growth and adapted for spring, summer or early autumn planting. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

966. Sweet German. This variety is very popular in many sections, notably so in the New England States. It partakes largely of the nature of the rutabaga, and should be sown a month earlier than the flat turnips. The flesh is white, hard, firm, and sweet; keeps nearly as well as the rutabagas. Highly recommended for winter and spring use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

969. Yellow Aberdeen. Very hardy and productive, a good keeper; globe shaped. Color, pale yellow, with purple top. Very firm in texture, and closely resembling the rutabagas in good keeping qualities. Good either for table or stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

972. Large White Norfolk. Usually grown for feeding stock, and although a little coarse in texture, it is of very good quality for the table. Roots large, spherical or slightly flattened, and very white. It is allowed to stand out during the winter in the south where the tops are used for greens. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

973. D. & B.'s Turnip Mixture. All kinds mixed. Best for the small garden. If one kind does not do well, some other will, so that crop can not be an entire failure. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

RUTABAGA, OR SWEDISH TURNIP

Culture. Same as Turnip.

975. Monarch, or Tankard. This is a yellow-fleshed sort, having very large tankard-shaped roots, with relatively small necks and tops. Color purplish-crimson above ground, yellow below; flesh very solid, fine grained, and of the best flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

978. Improved American Purple Top. Our strain is remarkable for uniform shape and fine quality, and is also a splendid keeper. The roots grow to a large size, have small tops, short necks, and smooth skin. flesh is a beautiful yellow color, fine-grained, very sweet, tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

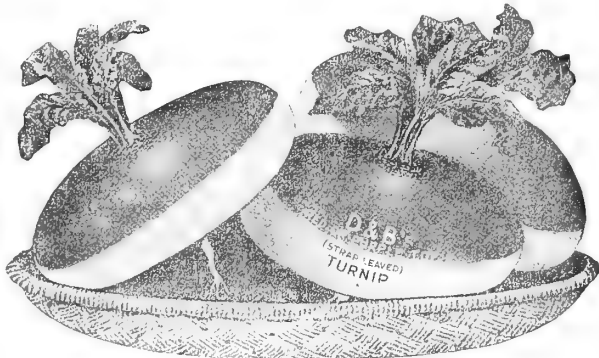
981. White Swede, or Russian. Excellent variety for either table or stock; white flesh; fine flavor; good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

984. Budlong's White Rock. Though sometimes called a turnip this is more like a rutabaga. The root is large, both skin and flesh very white, and is one of the best varieties we have for table use. An excellent keeper, and a desirable sort for market gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

985. D. & B.'s Year-Round Rutabaga. A mixture of all the above named varieties. Valuable for the small garden as it furnishes "Bagas" through the whole season, some being just right to use at all times, from one sowing and from a small space. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.



Improved American Purple Top



D. & B.'s. Select Northern Grown Flower Seeds

Many of our most beautiful garden flowers are raised from seeds. Considering their ease of culture, the quick results, gorgeous effect and low cost of flower seeds, they should be more extensively employed for garden decoration in this country. In the gardens of Europe immense quantities of flower seeds are utilized with which an endless variety of happy effects are produced.

There is no place so small that there is not room for a few of these beautiful flowers, and with trifling expense a succession and abundance of blooms can easily be secured.

We should like to list and illustrate every one of the varieties; but space forbids, so we have picked the choicest varieties that give the best results, and at the same time have kept the list quite complete. The grades and varieties we offer are of the best, so we can not cut on the prices, filling the packet as we do. We give great value for the money, and know you will be pleased with what you receive from us.

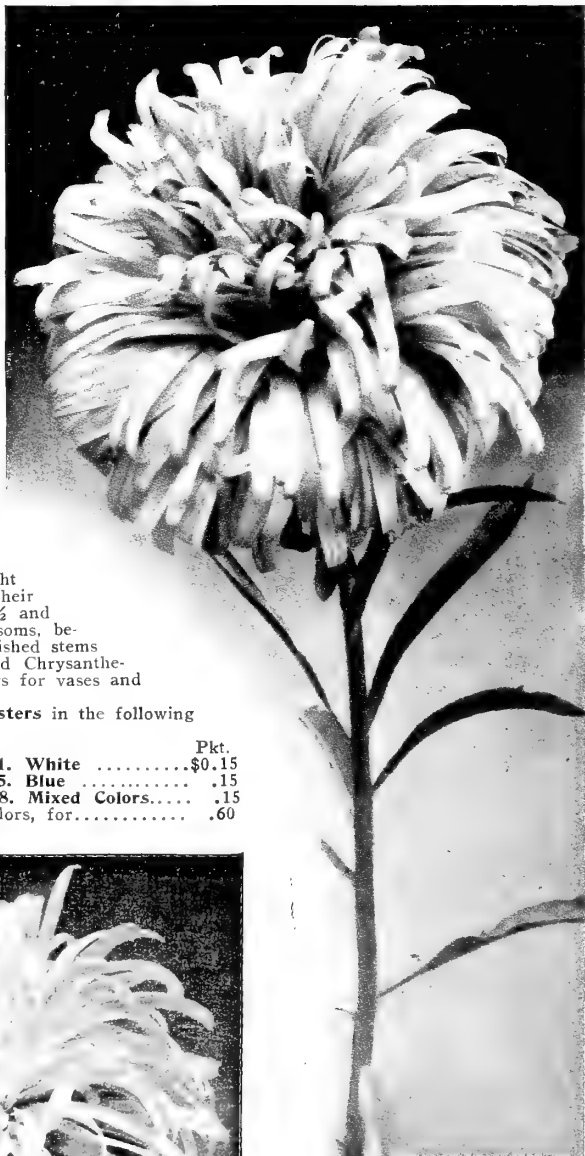
D. & B.'S SUPERB ASTERS

A superior type of healthy, robust growth, producing long-stemmed flowers of immense size and perfect form. They are of surpassing beauty when cut for vases, and of incomparable effect for garden beds.

We introduce to our customers as one of the latest and highest achievements in China Asters, a superior race in every way. The plants are of very healthy, robust, branching growth, about two feet high, producing on long stems massive peony-formed flowers of perfect form and faultless outline, and exceedingly double to the very center. The flowers are the most beautifully formed of all large Asters. The petals are of thick and durable substance, and in consequence the flowers last long in perfection. These Asters are wonderfully prolific and continuous bloomers from summer until checked by the frost. When grown in masses in garden borders or grouped in beds, their decorative effect is unapproachably gay and enlivening. When well grown, the flowers of **D. & B.'s Superb Asters** average $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across; 4-inch flowers are quite common, and if grown especially for cut flowers, the side branches pruned, allowing a plant to carry not over eight or ten flowers, one flower to a stem, their size will then be enormous, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 inches across. These magnificent blossoms, being gracefully poised on strong, well-furnished stems 15 to 18 inches long, resemble good-sized Chrysanthemums, and are unsurpassed as cut flowers for vases and home decoration.

We can furnish **D. & B.'s Superb Asters** in the following colors:

	Pkt.		Pkt.
1122. Rose Pink.....	\$0.15	1131. White	\$0.15
1125. Lavender .....	.15	1135. Blue .....	.15
1128. Crimson .....	.15	1138. Mixed Colors.....	.15
1141. The Collection of five separate colors, for.....	.60		



D. & B.'s Superb Asters

D. & B.'S GIANT COMET ASTERS

It would seem as if the highest possible perfection had been attained in these truly grand Asters. They win enthusiastic admiration from all who see them. The flowers are of immense size, often six inches across, composed of long, wavy, twisted petals, gracefully formed into loose yet densely double half-globes, resembling some of the finer Japanese Chrysanthemums. These giant varieties differ from the older well-known Comet Asters, not only in bearing much larger flowers, but the petals are longer and broader. The plants are of luxuriant growth, attaining a height of fifteen inches, each plant bear-



D. & B.'s Giant Comet Aster
(Greatly reduced in size)

ing from 20 to 30 of these magnificent flowers on long stems, which give them an added value in cutting for vases. Pkt.

1144. Giant Comet, Mixed Colors.....	\$0.10	1156. Giant Deep Blue.....	\$0.10
1147. Giant Crimson.....	.10	1159. Giant Lavender.....	.10
1150. Giant Snow-White.....	.10	1162. Giant Yellow.....	.10
1153. Giant Bright Rose.....	.10		
1165. Imported Collection Giant Comet Asters, 6 separate colors.....	.50		

D. & B.'S IMPROVED VICTORIA ASTERS

Magnificent flowers, massive and showy, with regular overlapping petals, double clear to center. The flowers measure four to five inches across, and the colors include many extremely delicate and some gorgeous shades. The plants grow very evenly, about 18 inches high, and carry from 25 to 40 flowers on a plant. Perhaps the handsomest Asters, taken all in all, for size, color, and profusion of bloom. Pkt.

1168. Victoria, Finest Mixed Colors.....	\$0.10	1178. Victoria, Scarlet, dark and rich.....	\$0.10
1172. Victoria, Pure White.....	.10	1181. Victoria, Sky-blue.....	.10
1175. Victoria, Purple.....	.10	1184. Victoria Collection of four colors..	.30

AGERATUM

New Tom Thumb Varieties

Dwarf, compact-growing plants, 6 to 8 inches high, flowering freely throughout the season from spring-sown seed; splendid for bedding, edgings, or pot culture.

1180. **Snowball.** Large Clusters of pure-white flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.
 1183. **Etoile Blue.** A new variety from France; the finest blue sort in our trial grounds the past season; habit round and compact and even; 8 inches high by 12 inches in diameter; perfectly sheeted with heads of large, pure-blue flowers. Very effective. Pkt., 10 cts.
 1187. **Blue Star.** A new variety, tiny and compact, only 4 to 5 inches high, densely covered with light-blue flowers; splendid for edgings and ribbon bedding. Pkt., 10 cts.
 1190. **Princess Pauline.** A very pretty and unique Tom Thumb variety, growing bushy and compact, about 8 inches high, freely bearing heads of blue flowers with white centers. Pkt., 10 cts.

ALYSSUM

1192. **Sweet (Maritimum).** This very hardy annual comes into bloom early in the spring, covering itself with innumerable clusters of small, pure-white flowers; they have a peculiar, delicate fragrance, and are useful in all kinds of small bouquets. Usually not over 8 inches high, but spreads over a considerable amount of ground. Pkt., 5 cts.

BALSAM

Known as Lady Slipper and Touch-me-not. Balsams have been so much improved by cultivation that with good seed and proper care a single flower is the exception now rather than the rule. Hardy annual; one to two feet high.

1193. **Double Solferino.** Satiny white, streaked and spotted with crimson and lilac. Pkt., 5 cts.

1196. **Double Camelia,** extra fine mixed. As double as a Camelia, which it resembles; white, blotched with various colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

1199. **Double Pure White.** Well adapted for florist's use and for bouquets; very double. Pkt., 10 cts.

1202. **Double Dark Red (Atrosanguinea plenissima).** A very double, dark-red variety. Pkt., 10 cts.

1205. **Mixed Double Dwarf.** About one foot high. Pkt., 5 cts.

1208. **Mixed Double Tall.** About two feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.

CANDYTUFT

(*Iberis*). Showy, branching plants about 15 inches high. Considered indispensable for cutting, and very effective in beds, masses, or rockeries. If sown in spring, the plants will bloom from July to September, or if in the fall, will blossom from May to July. Hardy annual. Pkt.

1211. Lilac. Shading to light purple.....	\$0.05
1214. White.....	.05
1217. Purple. A rich dark shade.....	.05
1220. Rose Carmine. Compact habit.....	.10
1223. Fine Mixed.....	.05

CANNA

Stately, ornamental plants, producing clusters of large flowers of the most intense, varied, and brilliant colors. Very desirable for greenhouse or bedding outdoors. Plant the seeds in February, first soaking them for a day in hot water. In August the plants come into bloom and continue to flower very freely until cut down by frost. Tender perennial. Store root in cellar in winter.

1226. **Finest Large-Flowering Mixed.** Plants about 3 ft. high. Pkt., 5 cts.



D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered
Marguerite Carnation

GIANT FLOWERING MARGUERITE CARNATION

These gorgeous and fragrant garden Carnations flower profusely summer and autumn from seed sown in the spring. The flowers of this wonderful strain often measure three inches across, and are usually as double as double can be. The variety of colors includes white, blush, deep pink, salmon, carmine, scarlet, dark crimson, maroon, and many beautiful variegated flowers. Most of them have beautifully fringed petals, and are delightfully fragrant. One great merit of these Carnations is that they commence to flower in about twelve weeks' time from seed. Seeds sown in the spring will produce luxuriant plants that will be continually full of bloom from August until killed by severe frosts, or seeds may be sown during the summer for the winter-flowering plants.

	Pkt.		Pkt.
1229. Mixed	\$0.10	1238. White	\$0.15
1232. Pink .....	.15	1241. Striped .....	.15
1235. Yellow .....	.15	1244. Scarlet .....	.15
1247. The Collection of above five separate Giant Marguerites.....			.60

CASTOR BEAN (Ricinus)

Tall, majestic plants for lawns, with leaves of glossy green, brown, or bronzed metallic hue and long spikes of scarlet, or of green, prickly fruit. Makes a rapid, vigorous growth in rich soil. Tender annual: 6 to 15 feet high.

1250. *Zanzibariensis*. A comparatively new species of wonderfully vigorous growth, the plants growing from 10 to 15 feet high. Leaves have a brilliant luster, measure about 30 inches across, and in different plants range from bright green with green stems to deep bronze with dark-red stems. Mixed varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS

Most beautiful and satisfactory summer flowering annuals. Unrivalled for brilliancy and rich variety of color; the plants are bushy, of symmetrical form, one foot high. The flowers are immense, averaging six inches in circumference, are densely double, and are produced in perfect succession during the whole summer and autumn in such numbers as fairly to crowd each other for room. There is a wonderful diversity of colors, from purest satiny white to red shades so deep and intensely brilliant that the eye can scarcely penetrate their velvety depths; soft pinks and flesh tints more dainty than blush could lay, and a large proportion of flowers hieroglyphically marked with various hues, the delicate tints and deep tones mingling in exquisite contrast.

1276. Double Mixed Colors.....Pkt., \$0.10

GIANT FLOWERING HYBRID GERANIUMS



A strain of seed saved from grand New Hybrids, all greatly enlarged and improved. The flowers are extra large, round, of the most perfect forms, borne on splendid trusses, some of them forming balls 16 inches in circumference. The colors include shades of scarlet and crimson, rose, pink, salmon, cream-veined pink, blush, snowy white, and all of the new auricle types with lovely rings and large white eyes, as well as the new Bird's-egg or spotted type. These all stand the hot sun, and, although perennials, they will produce nice bushy plants and flowers from seed sown the same season. The gorgeous flowers, borne continuously, render these most popular plants for pot culture in winter or for bedding out in summer. 12 to 18 inches high.

1256. Mixed Colors.....Pkt., \$0.15

HELIOTROPE

1275. Is a universal favorite on account of its delightful fragrance and long duration of bloom, flowering equally well as bedding plants in summer or as pot plants in the house in the winter. It is not generally known that Heliotrope may be raised from seed as easily as the Verbenas. The best varieties in mixture at 10 cts. a pkt.

HOLLYHOCK

One of the most majestic of hardy plants, and a clump or line in any garden gives an effect not attainable with any other plant. For planting among shrubbery or forming a background for other flowers, it is without equal. The seeds offered have been saved from the finest double flowers.

1278. Extra Choice Double Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

IPOMOEA (Morning Glory)

Climbers of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering walls, trellises, arbors, or stumps of trees they are invaluable.

D. & B.'s Giant-Flowering Climbing Nasturtium

IMPERIAL JAPANESE. These are beyond question the handsomest of all Morning Glories. The flowers are of gigantic size, and the colorings beyond description; the self or solid colors range from snow-white to black-purple, with all the possible intermediate shades; there is also an endless number having flowers spotted, marbled, striped, flaked, splashed, etc.

1281. Mixed Imperial Japanese. Saved from a grand collection, which we feel sure will produce results more than equaling our description of this wonderful plant. Pkt., 5 cts.

GIANT HYACINTH FLOWERED LARKSPURS

A much-improved type of the popular garden annual. The splendid flowers are much larger, very double, and of various beautiful colors, shades, and markings, borne on spikes like immense Hyacinths. Height, 15 to 18 inches. 1284. Mixed Colors, Pkt., 5 cts.

PRIDE OF THE GARDEN MARIGOLD

These grand African Marigolds produce densely double flowers, 8 to 10 inches in circumference, and of the regularity and perfection of a Dahlia. A highly meritorious feature is the compact, dwarf habit of the plants which form dense bushes only 15 to 18 inches high by 2 feet across. For effective garden display during the summer and autumn months, nothing can surpass the gorgeous masses of color of these grand varieties.

1287. Mixed Colors.....	\$0.05	1290. Canary-Yellow....	\$0.05	1293. Golden-Orange....	\$0.05
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MOON FLOWER VINE

(*Ipomoea Grandiflora Noctiflora*)

1296. No one who has a trellis or arbor, veranda, pergola or old tree to cover, should neglect to plant the Moon flower—the most rapid-growing of all climbing vines. Although a perennial species in the tropics, with us it is readily grown from seed as any annual, attaining full perfection during the summer. The vines are literally covered with thousands of immense, pure-white, fragrant flowers, opening in the evening and remaining open until noon the following day, and if cloudy, all day; many of them measuring over seven inches across. Planted in rich ground, in a sunny situation, and given plenty of water, the vines attain a height of 75 feet. The leaves are large and heart-shaped, of glossy dark-green, and are never troubled with insects. Pkt., 10 cts.

NASTURTIUMS

D. & B.'s Giant-Flowering Tom Thumb

These grand bedding nasturtiums have been developed through years of careful hybridization, culture, and selection under conditions thoroughly congenial to the highest development of this popular garden annual. Not only have the flowers increased wonderfully in size, often measuring three inches across, but a great variety of new and charming combinations of colors has been produced, while the brilliancy and velvety richness of the solid colored sorts have been greatly enhanced. This mixture contains seed saved from the largest flowering, most beautiful and varied collection ever sent out. For summer flower-beds nothing can surpass them; the plants form perfect mounds about one foot high by one foot across. Seed sown in the open ground in the spring will produce plants that commence blooming during early summer and continue until severe frosts. They are of the easiest possible culture, and are never troubled with insects.

1299. Giant-Flowering Tom Thumb Nasturtiums, Mixed Colors. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 25 cts.; per ¼lb., 75 cts.

D. & B.'s Giant-Flowering Climbing Nasturtiums

A new selection obtained by a French specialist by hybridizing and distinguished by flowers of a large size and a richness and variety of coloring not to be found in nasturtiums heretofore grown. There have already been produced twenty-two different colors or combinations of colors in these new hybrids, including various shades of rose, salmon, bright red, pale yellow, etc., either self-colored or spotted, mottled, striped, and margined. For covering trellises, fences, arbors, piazzas, trailing from vases, over rockwork, etc., nothing can equal the gorgeous effect produced by their marvelous quantities of bloom, borne in uninterrupted splendor from early summer until cut down by frost. Their ease of culture and rapidity of luxuriant growth, 12 to 15 feet high, render them worthy of great popularity.

1302. Giant-Flowering Climbing Nasturtiums, Mixed Colors. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 25 cts.; per ¼lb., 75 cts.

PANSIES

Pansies are too well known to require any description, as they are favorites with all. For best results you must start with a good strain. The finest pansies are, as a rule, shy seeders, which accounts for the difference in the prices. For spring flowering the seed should be sown in autumn and protected during the winter. For summer blooming sow seed in the spring, if possible in a cool spot where they will be afforded some shade from the noonday sun. Pansies do best in fresh soil, enriched with thoroughly decomposed manure.

D. & B.'S GIANT PANSIES

The finest strain of Pansies in cultivation, saved only from the largest and best-shaped flowers of the richest colors. We reproduce a photograph on a small scale, but justice can not be done to our Giant strain by photography.

1305. Giant White. Very large, well-formed flowers with dark purple eye.

1308. Giant Pale Blue. Gigantic blooms of a delicate mauve-blue shade with paler center, freely produced on compact plants.

1311. Giant Purple. Large, handsome flowers of a rich purple color, which contrast effectively with Giant White. Comes very true from seed.

1314. Giant Yellow. Immense flowers, brilliant in color and of excellent form.

1317. Giant Bronze. A favorite and attractive coloring of bronze shades, all toning together. The flowers are of the largest size and of handsome form.

1320. Giant Black. Large, well-formed, glossy-black flowers. The plants are compact and bloom for a long time.

1321. Choice Mixed.

Price: Single packets, 10 cts.; 3 pkts., 25 cts.; 6 pkts., 50 cts.



D. & B.'s Giant Pansy

SWEET PEAS

Culture. Early in the spring make a trench about four inches deep in rich, mellow soil, so arranged that no water can stand in it, and plant the seed in the bottom, covering no more than two inches. Sweet peas, particularly the white-seeded sorts, are often a little difficult to start. If the soil is too dry, they will remain a long time without germinating; if it is too wet and cold, they will not sprout at all. In soils at all heavy or composed largely of clay, put about one inch of sand in the bottom of the trench and sow the seed on this, covering with more sand. Cover the row with a board to shed the rain and protect the soil from the hot sun, but remove this as soon as the young plants appear. When the plants are about five inches high, gradually fill up the trench and furnish some support for the vines to run upon. The blooms should be picked before they form pods or the plants will soon stop flowering.

A NEW RACE OF SWEET PEAS

Giant Orchid-Flowered Countess Spencer Hybrids

A magnificent new type. The largest and most beautiful sweet pea in cultivation. The plants are healthy and vigorous, producing the greatest abundance of flowers of truly gigantic size, measuring, when

full grown, two inches across the standard. The latter is round, full, and gracefully waved. Usually three and often four of these large and beautifully formed flowers are borne on one long stem, and it is not uncommon, during cool weather when sweet peas are at their best, to find as many as six flowers on one stem.

In the true Spencer, both standard and wings are beautifully frilled or fluted, which is its distinctive and most attractive feature.

The vine is unusually strong and healthy, attaining a height of from 6 to 12 feet, which, when properly grown, is literally covered with blossoms. The flowers are borne on strong stems measuring from 10 to 15 inches.

So far but few colors have been developed in this type. There are four distinct ground colors,—pink, orange, salmon, and rose,—but these are again divided into many exquisite tints which blend harmoniously when gathered for bouquets. We are able to offer several new shades for 1911.

1323. White Spencer (new last year). Magnificent, large, white flowers, measuring two inches across, stem 12 to 15 inches long.

1326. Primrose Spencer (new last year). As large as White Spencer. Stem 10 to 12 inches. Always three, usually four blooms on one stem. Vine 8 to 10 feet.

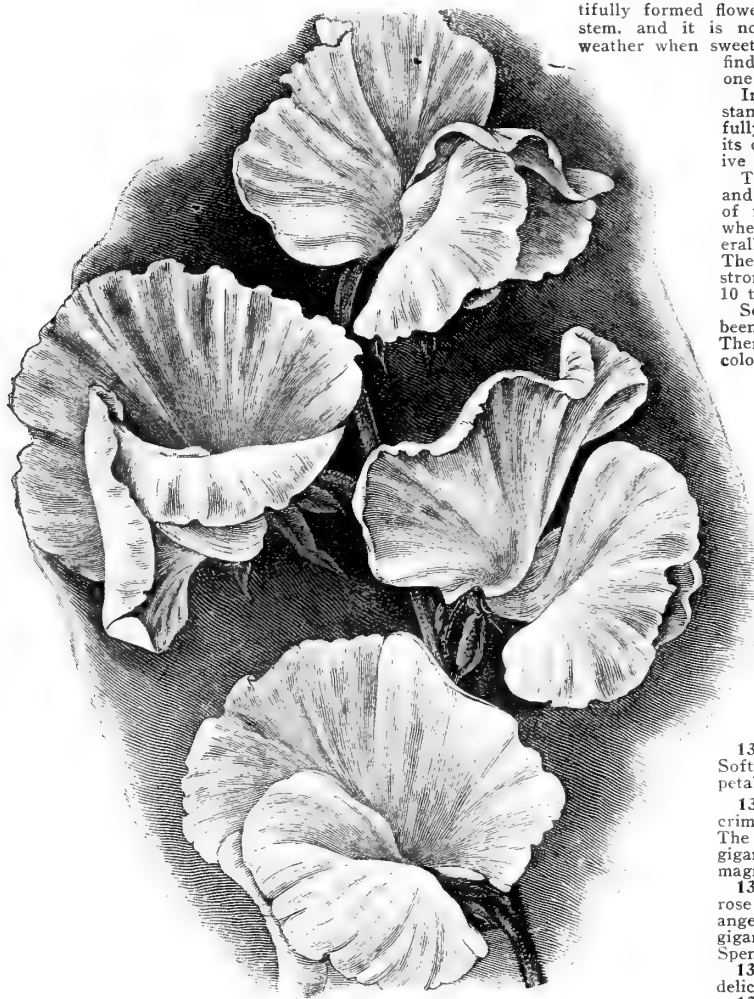
1329. Countess Spencer. Soft rose pink. Large wavy petals.

1332. John Ingman. Rich crimson rose and shell pink. The darkest-colored Spencer, gigantic fluted flowers. Truly magnificent variety.

1335. Helen Lewis. Orange rose wings, with crimson orange standard. Blooms are gigantic, of true Countess Spencer type.

1338. Shell Pink. Clear, delicate shell pink.

1341. Gladys Unwin. New pale rosy pink.



White Spencer

1344. Phyllis Unwin. Deep rosy carmine.

1347. Choice Mixed. All above varieties mixed.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

D. & B.'S GIANT-FLOWERED SWEET PEAS

The Cream of the Named Varieties

WHITE

1350. Grace Darling. The grandest white sweet pea. White as snow, immense size, borne in clusters of three or four blooms on one long stem. Very hardy and very prolific.

1353. Blanche Burpee. A superb, pure white variety, large flowers.

1356. Emily Henderson. A bold, well-formed, clear white flower. Wings broad and well expanded. An early and wonderfully free and persistent bloomer.

1359. Sadie Burpee. Flowers of purest white and largest size, borne on long stems.

1362. Dorothy Eckford. The latest and finest of all the whites.

1365. Mont Blanc. The earliest white.

LIGHT SHADES OF PINK

1368. D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered Light Pink. The best pink. Soft and brilliant.

1371. Katherine Tracy. Soft, brilliant pink.

1374. Prima Donna. The stems bear three or four large, perfect flowers of an exquisite brilliant yet soft shade of pink.

1377. Lovely. Warm rose pink, large and extra fine.

1380. Countess of Lathom. Cream pink, a charming tint.

1383. Stella Morse. Buff pink with cream tints.

1386. Dainty. White, daintily edged with pink.

DARKER SHADES OF PINK

1388. D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered Dark Pink. Immense flowers of perfect form.

1389. Her Majesty. Flowers very large and of delicate rose pink color.

1390. Lady Mary Currie. Fiery orange pink, wings orange rose, very bright.

1391. Royal Rose. Deep carmine rose, wings rose pink, extra large and fine.

1392. Prince of Wales. A bright rose of intense color and fine form and substance, having three or four fine flowers on long, strong stems. Very free flowering.

1393. Bride's Maid. Bright deep pink.

1394. Blanche Ferry. Rose red, wings bluish white, very profuse.

LIGHT YELLOW

1396. D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered Primrose Yellow. Finest light primrose yellow. Very large flowers.

1397. Mrs. Eckford. Flowers large, of perfect form, of a delicate primrose color, becoming nearly white at maturity.

1398. Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. The finest primrose yellow yet produced.

1399. Queen Victoria. Black-seeded, rosy primrose, with cream wings.

1402. Stella Morse. Primrose, tinged bluish effect, a rich cream color.

1405. Gorgeous. Brilliant orange salmon, wings softer and deeper.

LAVENDER AND LIGHT BLUE

1408. **D. & B's Giant-Flowered Lavender.** Beautiful light lavender, very fine.
 1411. **Countess of Radnor.** Very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender.
 1414. **Dorothy Tennant.** Deep rosy heliotrope, large and distinct, a lovely shade.
 1417. **Lottie Eckford.** White suffused rosy lilac, blue edge.
 1420. **Lady Grisel Hamilton.** Beautiful silvery lavender.
 1423. **Mrs. George Higginson, Jr.** A clear, delicate light blue, showing no tint of mauve; new and very fine.
 1426. **Admiration.** Delicate rosy lavender.

BLUE AND PURPLE

1429. **D. & B's Giant-Flowered Azure Blue.** Bright, clear azure blue. The best blue.
 1432. **Flora Norton.** A very bright, clear blue, new and very distinct.
 1435. **Countess of Cadogan.** Bright purplish blue, wings lighter blue; very fine.
 1438. **Captain of the Blues.** Standard, large, broad, bright, purplish blue, wings expanded; lighter and brighter blue than the standard.
 1441. **Navy Blue.** Dark indigo, blue and violet.
 1444. **Duke of Westminster.** Clear purple, tinted with violet.

SHADES OF RED

1447. **D. & B's Giant-Flowered Brilliant Scarlet.** The brightest and most perfect red.
 1450. **Fire-Fly.** Very bright intense crimson scarlet, of good size and form; very profuse bloomer.
 1454. **Salopian.** Rich deep crimson red; very large and of fine form.
 1457. **King Edward VII.** The best dark red in existence; flowers large, borne on long, strong stems, in every way desirable.
 1460. **Coccinea.** Brightest scarlet, large round, open standard.

CLARET OR MAROON

1463. **D. & B's Giant-Flowered Purple.** Immense flowers of deep purple color.
 1466. **Shahzada.** Dark maroon shaded purple.
 1469. **Black Knight.** Dark maroon veined black, large and open form.
 1472. **Monarch.** Deep purplish maroon.

STRIPED OR VARIEGATED

1475. **D. & B's Giant-Flowered Carmine and White.** The most striking bi-color. Bright crimson on white. Large flowers.
 1478. **America.** Crimson scarlet striped on white. The most brilliant of the striped sorts.
 1481. **Gray Friar.** Very large, finely shaped flowers of delicate heliotrope color, peculiarly tinged, marbled and spotted with darker shade.
 1484. **Aurora.** Striped rosy orange on white; a most attractive variety.
 1487. **Ramona.** Striped and penciled light pink on white.
 1490. **Senator.** Creamy white, striped with purplish maroon and violet.

MIXTURES OF SWEET PEAS

Choice Mixed. One of the most satisfactory ways of growing sweet peas is in a mixed row. Many new combinations are obtained by a cross fertilization, and if good varieties are planted, the result is certain to be satisfactory. Our Choice Mixture is made up of the above choice varieties. It is not made up of refuse stock, but is composed of the very best varieties grown.

	Prices	Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Named Varieties		\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.60
1493. Choice Mixed .....		.05	.10	.20	.50

Pkt., oz., and 1/4 lb. by mail, postpaid. Lbs. by express at purchaser's expense.

BEDDING
PETUNIASLARGE, SINGLE, BLOTCHED
AND STRIPED

Bedding Petunias are almost indispensable for garden decoration. They flower in a few weeks' time from seed and continue to grow, bud, and bloom in such luxuriance until killed by frost, and are so brilliantly effective, whether massed in beds, borders, or grown as individuals, that they are deservedly popular. The strain of seed we herewith offer is our very finest selection from this type of Petunia, producing large, single flowers, hieroglyphically blotched, striped, flecked, spotted, netted, veined, starred, etc., including all the Petunia colors, cherry, pink, crimson, white, purple, rose, etc. Height, 1 foot.

1496. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt., 10 cts.



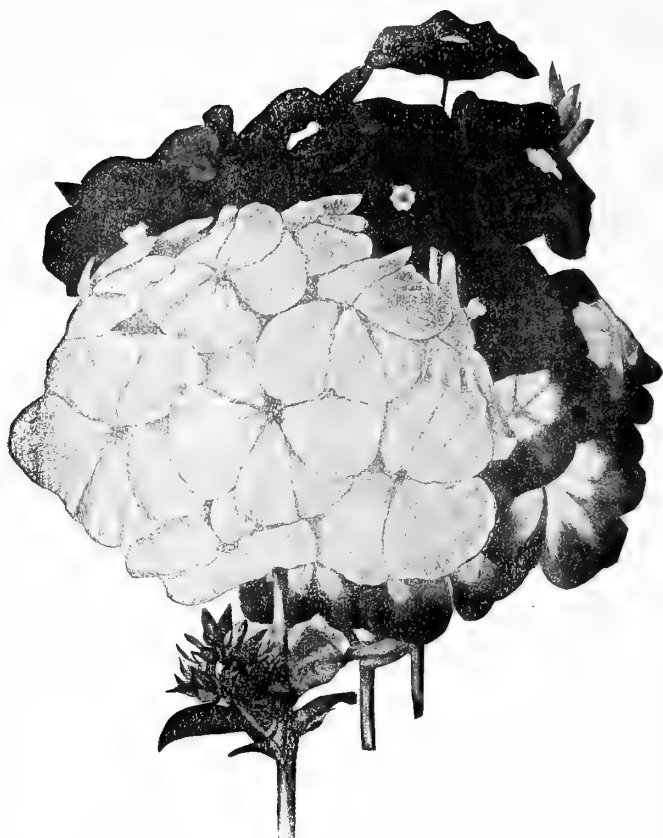
PHLOX DRUMMONDI

The annual Phlox is a native of Texas, where it is called "Texan Pride." It occupies a first place as a garden annual, being one of the most brilliant and at the same time one of the easiest and most satisfactory plants which can be readily grown from seed. It will grow and thrive in any kind of soil if given a sunny position, but prefers a light, rich loam. Seed may be sown in the open ground any time after danger from frost is past, and in a few weeks they are a sheet of bloom, remaining so until frost. They may be used in a variety of ways, such as a carpet to beds of Roses, in boxes, vases, etc., but it is when grown in masses, in beds or borders that they show to best advantage.

SELECT LARGE FLOWERING

This is the finest type, having the largest heads of bloom as well as the largest individual flowers. 15 inches.

	Pkt.		Pkt.
1499. Snow White	\$0.10	1505. Deep Rose .....	.10
1500. Bright Scarlet .....	.10	1508. Soft Lilac .....	.10
1501. Rich Crimson .....	.10	1511. Collection of a packet each of the	
1502. Shell Pink .....	.10	above seven colors .....	.50
1503. Primrose .....	.10	1514. Choicest Mixed, contains a very large	
		variety of colors .....	.10



Phlox Drummondii

1523. Featherball Poppies. Double Mixed Colors. Containing several colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

GIANT DOUBLE POPPIES

This "Brilliant Mixture" of double annual Poppies has been made from exclusively improved giant double-flowering sorts, and none but the richest, most brilliant, as well as the daintiest and loveliest shades and colors are included. The plants are sturdy, luxuriant growers about 2½ feet high, bearing immense double flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter, or as large as Peonies. When grown in masses the floral panorama is of almost unimagined beauty. They are of the easiest possible culture; the seed only needs to be sown thinly, in May, where the plants are to remain.

1520. Giant Double Poppies, Brilliant Mixture. Pkt., 10 cts.

NEW GIANT ORIENTAL POPPIES

Among hardy perennials these hold an unrivaled position for gorgeous effectiveness in garden and hardy borders; height 2 to 3 feet; flowers immense, often six inches across. Colors: salmon, fiery scarlet, rose, lilac and copper color, pink-blotched, purple, blood-red blotched black, orange, etc.

1526. Giant Oriental Hybrid Poppies, Mixed Colors. Pkt., 25 cts.

D. & B.'S MAMMOTH VERBENAS

We have been carefully selecting and improving this fine strain of Verbenas for years, and can recommend it as the very best procurable. The trusses and individual flowers are of the largest size, of brilliant colors; free-blooming and of vigorous habit. For best results seed should be sown early, in the house or hotbed, and transplanted to flowering quarters in May. Verbenas are better grown from seed than from cuttings, being more vigorous and not liable to disease. (See cut.)

	Pkt.		Pkt.
1529. Pink	\$0.10	1538. Striped	\$0.10
1532. Purple .....	.10	1541. White .....	.10
1535. Scarlet .....	.10	1544. Mammoth Mixed. ¼ oz., 40 cts....	.10
1547. Collection of Mammoth Verbenas, 5 colors.....			.40

GLADIOLUS—THE PEOPLE'S FLOWER

D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered Northern Grown Strain

If conditions were such that we could grow but one flower, and we were allowed to choose that flower, the Gladiolus would most certainly be our choice. As it is, we get more real pleasure from our Gladioli than we do from any of the hundreds of other flowers we grow.

The wonderful advance in the culture of Gladioli, and the great improvement in the flower itself, have directed attention to it to a much greater extent than ever before. From the short spike, bearing a few small, inferior flowers, of the old-time garden, it has been developed into the most magnificent, stately plant, bearing a wealth of large, exquisitely colored flowers, which excel the handsomest of the orchid family for beauty.

For cut flowers the Gladiolus is unequaled. It lasts longer in water than any other flower, developing its splendid spike of flowers more perfectly than when left on the root. Spikes cut when the first buds begin to open, will continue to bloom for ten days or more, until every bud has developed into a beautifully perfect flower.

No other flower of the kind costs so little and no other flower blooms so surely and abundantly, for anybody and everybody, in any soil and in any climate. It is by far the most satisfactory garden flower, thriving and blooming with the least care and attention, making a display which for beauty of coloring and brilliancy is equaled by no other flower. It also remains in bloom longer than any other flower. Bulbs planted in April will commence to bloom in July and will continue the magnificent display until cut off by freezing.

We grow all our Gladiolus bulbs right here at home on our own farms. When these bulbs are planted farther south, they will bloom earlier, produce stronger and healthier plants and larger and higher-colored flowers than will bulbs that have been grown farther south.

POPPY

(Papaver)

Well-known hardy annuals and perennials flowering in great profusion throughout the summer. As early in spring as ground can be worked, sow the seed where flowers are to bloom, and cover lightly, since if planted too deep the seed will not germinate, and the annual varieties do not bear transplanting. To insure a continuous bloom during a long season the flowers should be cut regularly and no seed pods allowed to form.

1517. The Shirley. This magnificent strain of Poppies affords, during a long season, flowers of the most charmingly delicate shades of colors imaginable, ranging from a pure, glistening white through the pinks, reds, and scarlets to the deepest crimson, the darker shades frequently being margined with white. Some of the petals are of silky texture, others look like tissue paper, some are plain, some crimped and some wavy. The flowers are exceedingly graceful and airy, and lend themselves readily to bouquets, which should be cut before the blooms are fully expanded; they will then keep fresh in water for several days. Pkt., 5 cts.

DOUBLE "FEATHERBALL" POPPIES

These double fringed annual poppies are very beautiful; they belong to the carnation flowered type, the large flowers having the same globe-shaped formation, with gracefully fringed-edged petals like big balls of slashed tissue paper or feathers; plants of branching stocks, dwarf growth, only 15 to 18 inches high, each plant carrying several of these large, exquisite flowers.

Our space does not allow us to list a great number of varieties, so we have selected a few of the very choicest, which gives an excellent list to select from as to color and time of blooming. Our mixtures are superb, being composed of only the very choicest varieties, which are not grown as mixtures, but are grown separately and mixed by hand so as to insure the right proportion of colors. Collections are becoming very popular, many people preferring them on account of the great variety of coloring and the great length of season they give them.

Culture. Any soil that will grow good potatoes will, with proper care, produce fine Gladioli. A loose, friable soil, with a little well-rotted manure, is ideal. A free use of water during the active growing season, especially just as the buds begin to open, will help to produce large and perfect blooms. While no flower can be grown with so little care, this one, more than any other, will pay for careful attention to cultivation. In Northern Michigan we plant Gladioli from the middle of April to the middle of May. The bulbs should be planted from two to four inches deep, depending on the size of them, six inches for large bulbs being none too deep. Where planted in masses, they should be planted not more than six inches apart each way. If planted in rows for cultivation, the rows should be about 18 inches apart and the bulbs about four inches apart in the rows. If a succession of bloom is desired, it may be secured by planting bulbs that come into bloom at different times, or by planting the same variety at two or three different plantings, saving the largest bulbs until the last. The largest bulb is not always the best one. Medium-sized bulbs usually bloom the best, and some varieties never do make very large bulbs.

In the autumn, before hard freezing, the bulbs should be dug and allowed to dry in the open air. When they are properly dried, the tops, old roots and dirt may be removed. The small bulbets, found around the large bulb, may be saved in the same manner as the large ones. They will have to be planted about two years before they will be large enough to bloom. They will have the same kind of bloom as the parent bulb. The dry bulbs should be stored in a cool dry place free from frost, until spring.

Bulbs are mailed free when ordered at single and dozen rates. Larger quantities, by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

50 bulbs at 100 rates.

1590. NAPOLEON

A Magnificent New Gladiolus, Introduced by Us in 1910

An unusually large, wide open flower, borne on extremely long, graceful spikes, bearing from sixteen to twenty blooms, eight of which are often open at one time. Usually two and often four of these magnificent spikes will come from one small bulb, making it the most free bloomer it has ever been our privilege to see. Color, bright, brilliant red, of a very unusual richness, with markings of rich maroon and cream.

Napoleon is also the hardiest and therefore the surest bloomer we have ever seen. It grows like a weed, and thrives under conditions that would cause most Gladioli to become discouraged and die. All that is necessary is to plant the bulbs in fairly good soil. If neglected, they will grow right along, producing better blooms and more of them than would the most of Gladioli under the most favorable conditions. For this reason we should have given it the name "Everybody's," for it is a flower that everybody, regardless of experience, can successfully grow, let them be ever so careless or neglectful.

Napoleon is also very valuable for massing or backgrounds, on account of its erect, sturdy growth and brilliant coloring which shows up well at a distance. It is also quite early, coming into bloom ahead of many of the early sorts, but remaining in bloom much longer than almost any other variety.

No one can afford to leave Napoleon out of their collection, and if they can afford but one variety, they will not find a better one. We show a small spike of Napoleon on the front cover, taken from a photograph. While no picture could do this beautiful flower justice, this one gives a poor idea of the coloring and shape. Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 1 doz., 75 cts.; 100, \$5.00.



Napoleon

1595. WELLINGTON

Another of Our 1910 Offerings of Which We Are Very Proud

Wellington has the same general characteristics of Napoleon. While it does not grow quite as stiff a spike, it is just as hearty, always stands erect, never falling down or growing crooked. The markings of the blooms are about the same, although the coloring is entirely different, being a rich, velvety purple, shading to a rich cream in the throat, with markings of rich maroon and cream on the lower petals. A truly royally colored flower.

Wellington is a good mate for Napoleon, for more reasons than one. It comes into bloom late, after nearly all late varieties, and after Napoleon is entirely out of bloom, making a very desirable change in color and lengthening the season of bloom to the greatest length. It is just as hardy as Napoleon, and just as profuse a bloomer. The spikes grow a little longer, and while there will not always be as many stalks to the bulb, there will be more than enough blooms to the stalk to make up.

A great way to grow these two flowers is to plant them alternately, first a bulb of one variety and then one of the other. The Napoleon will bloom first, making a mass of most brilliant red flowers. After Napoleon is out of bloom, Wellington will come on, changing the color to royal purple and cream, entirely transforming the appearance of the bed or border, giving the same change of color and length of bloom as would be obtained from two entirely separate plantings, and on the same ground. This is a great object where space is limited. Price, same as Napoleon.

1600. AMERICA

Without a doubt, America is one of the most beautiful and useful Gladioli ever introduced. It is very easily grown, strong and healthy, with luxuriant, dark-green foliage and a freedom of growth and flowering not surpassed by any. Flower spikes are from two to three feet long, erect, with a great number of large spreading blossoms, all facing one way and showing a color, the delicacy and beauty of which it is impossible to describe with mere words. It is an exquisite soft lavender pink, very light, almost a tinted white, a color the same as is usually seen in the most perfect Cattaleya Orchids. No color like it in any



Wellington

stems of the Francis King are not quite as stiff as those of the other varieties we catalog, they are always straight, and the long, graceful spikes with the very large, brilliant blooms, are certainly very beautiful. This grand Gladiolus should be found among every collection.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 1 doz., 50 cts.; 100, \$4.50.

Special

1 bulb each of the above splendid	
Gladioli.....	\$ 0.35
1 dozen each.....	2.00
100 each.....	18.00

1609

D. & B.'S PETOSKEY MIXTURE

A carefully selected, well-balanced mixture of Gladioli which should be planted extensively because of its great variety of color and the exceptional quality of the bulbs. Only the best bulbs of our choicest varieties are used in this mixture. Instead of its being grown as a mixture, each variety is grown by itself and the mixing is done by hand so as to insure varieties and colors being well distributed.

50 bulbs, \$1.50; 100 bulbs, \$2.50; 1,000 bulbs, \$20.00.

No orders accepted for less than 25 bulbs. If by express, 25 at 50 rates.

1612

D. & B.'S FLORIST'S MIXTURE

Includes all the best named varieties old and new, in light shades. Most desirable for decoration. Each one of the varieties used is extremely beautiful, making a mixture best suited for

other Gladiolus, none more beautiful. As a cut flower it is simply immense, lasting in water a week or ten days, the great blooms retaining their full size and coloring, excepting that as they become old the coloring becomes more delicate and beautiful. The America has taken the whole world by storm. No Gladiolus has ever been advertised so extensively. The demand has always been so great and the supply so limited that many thousands of inferior bulbs have been sold as America. Our stock is very fine and genuine. See colored photo on front cover.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 1 doz., 50 cts.; 100, \$4.50.

1603. GIANT PINK

A second early variety with an exceedingly large and beautiful flower. Color, dark, rich, velvety pink with markings of dark red in the throat. Giant Pink grows tall, erect, and strong, with straight spikes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet high, with the large, magnificent blooms well arranged, many being open at the same time. Giant Pink is one of the very easiest varieties to grow. It grows very strong and rank, always stands erect, with from two to four spikes to the bulb and an unusual number of blooms to the spike. Its blooming period extends over a greater length of time than most varieties, and the last blooms are just as large and perfect as the first. It is a very popular variety with our summer resorts and hotels where it is bought for table decorations in preference to all other varieties. We consider Giant Pink a very valuable variety for the small grower, and unhesitatingly recommend it to them.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 1 doz., 50 cts.; 100, \$4.50.

1606. MRS. FRANCIS KING

A new variety which excited great comment and admiration, both for size of flower and beauty. The color of the flower is a light scarlet, of a very pleasing shade which attracts attention at once. The flowers are very large, usually measuring from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter, and are borne on long stems with from four to six flowers open at a time. While the flower



Giant Pink

florists, who will find it exceptionally valuable. It is also very valuable to those who wish to plant in large masses at a reasonable price. The effect produced when planted in this way being magnificent.

Price: 50 bulbs, \$1.00; 100 bulbs, \$1.75; 1,000 bulbs, \$15.00.

No orders accepted for less than 25 bulbs. If by express, 25 bulbs at 50 rates.

1620. GLADIOLUS SPECIAL

To encourage a larger planting of this grand flower, we will send free of charge with every order for flower seeds amounting to \$1.00, five choice bulbs of our own selection. With \$2.00, ten bulbs, and with \$5.00, 25 bulbs. These bulbs will not be sent unless mentioned at the time flower seed order is sent in.

1622. GLADIOLUS BULBLET COLLECTION

Grow Your Own Bulbs. These are the little wee fellows, about as big as a pea, from which we grow the blooming size bulbs to sell a year from now. Some few of them will bloom this year, but all will grow and make a bulb that will bloom next year. These are from our best mixtures. Most growers refuse to sell these bulblets, but we have decided to offer a limited amount of them.

Price: 200 for 25 cts.; 1,000 for \$1.00; sent postpaid.

1625. GLADIOLI FROM SEED

Very few amateurs have the patience to raise blooming bulbs from the seed, for the reason that while a few will bloom in a small way the first year, it usually takes two growing seasons to bring the bulbs to blooming size. Those who have the little time it takes, to devote to this work, and have a true love for flowers in their hearts, will feel richly repaid for their trouble. It is from the seed that all new varieties come. Each tiny seed will produce a flower different from the other, and none of them will be like the flower from which the seed was taken. The many beautiful flowers produced from a small sowing of seed, many of which prove to be very choice and valuable, is truly very enchanting.

Seed: Packet, 10 cts.

Special Wholesale Bulk Price List

This list is intended for market gardeners and others who buy seeds in large quantities. Seeds ordered from this list are to be shipped by express or freight at the purchaser's expense. If you want them by mail, add 10 cents per pound and 15 cents per quart to pay postage.

ASPARAGUS

No.		1/4lb.	lb.
283	D. & B.'s Mammoth.....	\$0.15	\$0.50
284	Early Giant Argenteuil.....	.15	.50
285	Conover Colossal.....	.10	.30
286	Palmetto.....	.12	.35
287	Barr Mammoth.....	.12	.40
288	Columbian Mammoth White.....	.15	.50
289	Banvallet's Giant.....	.15	.40

BEETS

291	D. & B.'s Earliest Red Turnip	.20	.60
294	Extra Early Egyptian.....	.15	.40
296	Extra Early Eclipse.....	.15	.50
299	Dewey Early.....	.15	.40
302	Early Blood Turnip.....	.15	.40
305	Long Smooth Blood.....	.12	.40
308	Detroit Dark Red Turnip.....	.15	.50
311	Half Long Blood.....	.15	.50
314	Swiss Chard.....	.15	.50
317	Jaensch's Vixtrix.....	.10	.20
320	Vilmorin's Improved.....	.10	.20
323	Klein's Wanzlebin.....	.10	.20
326	Lane's Sugar.....	.10	.20
329	White Sugar.....	.10	.20
332	Giant Feeding.....	.10	.20

Mangel-Wurzel

335	D. & B.'s Mammoth Long Red	.15	.40
338	Mammoth Long Red.....	.10	.20
341	Long Yellow.....	.10	.20
344	Golden Tankard.....	.10	.25

BEANS

	qt.	pk.	bu.
180	D. & B.'s Earliest of All Wax	\$0.35	\$1.50 \$5.00
183	Prolific German Wax.....	.25	1.25 3.50
186	D. & B.'s Pencil Pod.....	.30	1.25 3.50
189	Saddle Back Wax.....	.30	1.25 3.50
192	Curry's Rust-proof.....	.25	1.25 3.50
195	Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	.25	1.25 3.50
198	Detroit Wax.....	.25	1.25 3.50
201	Golden Wax.....	.25	1.25 3.50
204	Golden Eye Wax.....	.25	1.25 3.50
207	Davis White Wax.....	.25	1.25 3.50
210	Extra Early Red Valentine	.25	1.25 3.50
213	Black Valentine.....	.25	1.25 3.50
216	Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	.25	1.25 3.50
219	Giant Stringless.....	.25	1.25 3.50
222	Extra Early Refugee.....	.25	1.25 3.50
225	Early Long Yellow Six Weeks	.25	1.25 3.50
228	Dwarf Horticultural.....	.25	1.25 4.00
231	Goddard.....	.25	1.25 3.50
234	Burpee's Bush Lima.....	.25	2.00 6.00
237	Dwarf Large White.....	.25	2.00 6.00
240	Henderson's Early Levia- than.....	.25	2.00 6.25
244	Large White Lima.....	.25	2.00 6.00
247	Kentucky Wonder.....	.25	1.75 6.00
250	Lazy Wife.....	.25	1.75 6.25
252	D. & B.'s White Field.....	.15	.75 2.50
255	White Kidney.....	.15	1.00 2.75
258	Red Kidney.....	.15	1.00 2.75
261	Large White Marrow.....	.15	1.00 4.00

CABBAGE

	1/4lb.	lb.
347	Express.....	\$0.45 \$1.40
351	Etampes.....	.45 1.40
354	Early York.....	.25 1.05
357	Early Jersey Wakefield.....	.70 1.90
360	Early Winnigstad.....	.45 1.40
363	Early Flat Dutch.....	.35 1.30

No.		1/4lb.	lb.
366	Henderson's Early Summer.....	.45	1.40
369	Fottler Brunswick.....	.45	1.30
372	Stonemason Drumhead.....	.45	1.40
375	Premium Late Flat Dutch.....	.45	1.40
380	Drumhead Savoy.....	.45	1.30
383	Mammoth Rock Red.....	.70	1.90
384	Red Dutch.....	.70	1.90
387	Danish Ball.....	.95	3.40
390	Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead	.70	1.90
393	Genuine Surehead.....	.45	1.50
396	Houser.....	.70	1.90

CARROT

399	D. & B.'s Improved Danvers...	.35	.90
402	Half Long Danvers.....	.20	.65
405	Improved Long Orange.....	.20	.65
408	Oxhart or Half Long Guerande	.20	.65
411	Large White Belgium.....	.12	.40
414	Large Yellow Belgium.....	.15	.40
417	Chantenay.....	.20	.65
420	St. Valery.....	.15	.50

CELERY

432	D. & B.'s Snow White.....	.50	1.80
435	Giant Pascal.....	.35	1.30
438	Improved White Plume.....	.35	1.40
441	Golden Self-Blanching.....	1.00	3.90
444	Golden Heart Dwarf.....	.40	1.20
447	Winter Queen.....	.45	1.40
450	Celarie.....	.35	1.30

SWEET OR SUGAR CORN

	pk.	bu.
453	White Mexican.....	1.75 3.00
456	Early Cory Red Cob.....	.90 2.75
459	Pure Gold.....	1.75 5.00
460	Golden Bantam.....	1.00 3.50
461	Kendall's Early Giant.....	.90 2.50
462	Minnesota.....	.90 2.50
465	Perry Hybrid.....	.90 2.50
468	Early Crosby.....	.90 2.50
471	Early Evergreen.....	.90 3.00
474	Mammoth White Cory.....	.90 2.75
477	Stowell's Evergreen.....	.90 3.00
480	Country Gentleman.....	1.00 3.25

POP CORN

483	White Rice.....	1.00 3.25
487	Queen's Golden.....	1.00 3.25
490	Silver Lace.....	1.00 3.25

CRESS

	1/4lb.	lb.
493	Fine Curled, or Pepper Grass.....	.25 .50
496	Broad Leaved Winter.....	.25 .50
499	True Water.....	.75 2.60

CUCUMBER

502	Petoskey White Spine.....	.25 .90
505	Early Short Green.....	.20 .70
508	Early Green Cluster.....	.20 .70
511	Early White Spine.....	.20 .65
514	Long Green.....	.20 .65
517	Boston Pickling.....	.20 .65

EGG PLANT

520	D. & B.'s Spineless.....	.95 3.25
521	Black Beauty.....	.70 2.40

ENDIVE

523	Large Green Curled.....	.25 .90
526	Moss Curled.....	.25 .90

KALE OR BORECOLE

529	Extra Curled Dwarf German....	.15 .50
532	Curled Tall Green Scotch.....	.20 .65

KOHLRABI

No.		¼lb.	lb.
535	Early White Vienna.....	.50	1.90
538	Early Purple Vienna.....	.50	1.90

LETTUCE

541	D. & B.'s Ice Cream.....	.40	1.00
544	Early Prize Head.....	.20	.65
547	California Cream Butter.....	.20	.65
550	Improved Hanson.....	.20	.65
553	Big Boston.....	.20	.65
558	Early Curled Simpson.....	.20	.65
561	Black Seeded Simpson.....	.20	.65
564	Tilton's White Star.....	.20	.65
567	Grand Rapids Forcing.....	.20	.65
570	Self-folding.....	.20	.90
572	D. & B.'s All Season.....	.20	.65

MUSKMELON

573	Mammoth Prolific.....	.45	1.40
579	Jenny Lind.....	.20	.70
582	Green Nutmeg.....	.25	.80
585	Bay View.....	.25	.80
591	Rocky Ford.....	.20	.70
594	Golden Netted Gem.....	.20	.70
597	D. & B.'s Unequaled Gem.....	.40	1.40
600	Petoskey or Paul Rose.....	.35	1.15
603	The Surprise.....	.35	1.15
606	Emerald Gem.....	.35	1.15
609	Improved Osage.....	.25	.90
610	Hoodoo.....	.35	1.15

WATERMELON

612	D. & B.'s Iced Honey.....	.40	1.40
615	Fordhook Early.....	.20	.65
618	Hungarian Honey.....	.15	.50
621	Kolb Gem.....	.15	.50
624	Stoke's Extra Early.....	.15	.50
627	Sweetheart.....	.15	.50
630	Peeless or Ice Cream.....	.15	.40
633	Phinney's Early.....	.15	.40
636	Cole's Early.....	.20	.40
637	Kleckley Sweets.....	.25	.80

CITRON

638	Colorado Preserving.....	.20	.70
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ONION

640	Large White Portugal.....	.70	2.40
641	Large White Globe.....	.70	2.40
642	Large Red Globe.....	.45	1.40
643	D. & B.'s Southport Yellow Globe.....	.45	1.40
645	Yellow Danvers.....	.45	1.30
648	Yellow Globe Danvers.....	.45	1.30
651	Michigan Yellow Globe.....	.45	1.30
654	Maul's Prizetaker.....	.45	1.30
657	Mammoth Silver King.....	.70	1.65
660	Early Neapolitan.....	.70	1.65
663	Early Red Flat.....	.45	1.40
666	Large Red Wethersfield.....	.35	1.15
667	Australian Brown.....	.70	1.65
668	D. & B.'s Mixed.....	.35	1.15

PARSNIP

768	Hollow Crown.....	.10	.25
771	Long Smooth White.....	.10	.25
774	Guernsey.....	.10	.25

PARSLEY

776	Plain.....	.10	.30
777	Doubled Curled.....	.10	.30
781	Champion Moss Curled.....	.10	.30

PEAS

		pk.	bu.
72	Gregory's Surprise.....	3.00	7.00
76	D. & B.'s Alaska.....	2.50	6.00
81	D. & B.'s First and Best.....	2.50	6.00
87	Nott's Excelsior.....	3.00	7.50
90	Gradus.....	3.00	8.00
91	Ameer.....	2.75	7.00
93	American Wonder.....	2.75	7.00
96	Prolific Early Market.....	2.50	6.50
99	Thomas Laxton.....	3.00	8.00
100	Premium Gem.....	3.50	7.50
102	Tom Thumb.....	3.50	7.50
110	Admiral.....	2.50	6.00
114	Bliss' Abundance.....	2.75	6.50
117	Improved Stratagem.....	3.50	8.00
120	Hosford's Market Garden.....	2.75	6.50
123	Long Island Mammoth.....	2.75	7.00
125	Duke of Albany.....	2.75	7.00
127	Telephone.....	2.75	7.00
130	Alferman.....	2.75	7.00
133	Champion of England.....	2.50	6.50
136	Petoskey.....	2.75	7.00
139	Bliss' Everbearing.....	2.75	6.50
142	Yorkshire Hero.....	2.75	6.50
145	McLean's Advancer.....	2.75	6.50
150	Dwarf Telephone.....	3.00	7.50
153	Shropshire Hero.....	2.75	6.50
157	Mammoth Melting Sugar.....	3.50	10.00
159	Large White Marrowfat.....	1.00	3.50
162	Black Eyed Marrowfat.....	1.00	3.50
165	Golden Vine.....	.85	2.50
168	Supeneau.....	.85	2.50
177	Black English Field.....	1.00	2.75

PEPPER

		¼lb.	lb.
784	Chinese Giant.....	1.00	2.90
787	Ruby King.....	.55	1.90
790	Long Red Cayenne.....	.55	1.90
802	Large Bell or Bull Nose.....	.55	1.90
805	Sweet Mountain.....	.55	1.90

POTATOES

Note.—These prices are for five barrels or more. Five-barrel orders may be made up of different varieties at these prices.

No.		5 bbls. or more, per bbl.
3	Early Petoskey.....	\$4.00
6	Early Bird.....	3.25
10	Ninety-fold.....	3.75
12	Early Michigan.....	2.75
15	Early Harvest.....	2.75
18	Early Norther.....	3.00
21	Early Rose.....	3.00
24	Early Walters.....	3.75
27	Early Ohio.....	3.00
30	Early Six Weeks.....	3.00
33	Acme.....	3.00
35	Bountiful.....	3.75
36	Irish Cobbler.....	3.50
39	Early Beauty of Hebron.....	2.75
40	Satisfaction.....	3.75
45	Spaulding No. 4.....	2.75
51	California Russet.....	2.75
53	Magnum Bonum.....	3.75
54	Carman No. 3.....	2.75
57	Late Petoskey.....	3.75
60	Green Mountain.....	2.75
63	Late Hebron.....	2.75
65	Superlative.....	3.75
66	Empire State.....	2.75
69	Rural New Yorker.....	2.50

PUMPKIN

		¼lb.	lb.
808	Sweet Sugar.....	.15	.50
811	Quaker Pie.....	.20	.65
814	Sweet Cheese.....	.10	.15
817	Connecticut Field.....	.10	.15

RADISH

820	D. & B.'s Mammoth Scarlet Turnip.....	.25	.65
823	Turnip, Early Scarlet.....	.15	.40
826	Rosy Gem.....	.15	.40
829	Long Bright Scarlet.....	.15	.40
832	Long Scarlet Chartier, white tipped.....	.15	.40
835	Long Wood Early Frame.....	.15	.40
838	Icicle.....	.15	.50
841	White Strasburg Summer.....	.15	.40
844	Early Scarlet Globe.....	.20	.60
847	Olive-shaped French Breakfast.....	.15	.40
850	Crimson Giant Turnip.....	.20	.65
853	D. & B.'s All Seasons' Mixture.....	.15	.40
856	Winter Rose China.....	.15	.40
859	Winter Long Black Spanish.....	.15	.40
862	Winter Round Black Spanish.....	.15	.40

SPINACH

868	Long Standing Round Thick Leaved.....	.10	.15
871	Prickly.....	.10	.15
865	Curled Leaved Savoy or Bloomdale.....	.10	.20

SALSIFY

874	Long White French.....	.20	.70
877	Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	.20	.70

SQUASH

880	Early Golden Bush Scallop.....	.15	.55
883	Early White Scallop Bush.....	.15	.55
887	Mammoth Summer Crook Neck.....	.20	.60
890	Boston Marrow.....	.15	.40
893	Hubbard.....	.20	.70
896	Warty Hubbard.....	.20	.70
899	Red or Golden Hubbard.....	.20	.70
902	Pike's Peak or Sibley.....	.20	.70
905	Essex Hybrid.....	.20	.60
908	Fordhook.....	.20	.80
911	Delicious.....	.15	.60

TOMATO

914	D. & B.'s Improved Tree.....	.70	2.40
917	Chalk's Early Jewel.....	.70	1.90
920	Ponderosa.....	.75	2.40
923	Dwarf Champion.....	.55	1.90
926	Atlantic Prize.....	.55	1.90
929	Beauty (Livingston).....	.55	1.90
932	Stone (Livingston).....	.45	1.65
935	Acme.....	.45	1.70
939	Earliana.....	.70	2.40
942	Early Michigan.....	.40	1.70
943	Golden Queen.....	.45	1.90

TURNIP

945	Early Milan.....	.10	.25
946	Extra Early White Milan.....	.15	.25
948	White Egg.....	.15	.25
951	Early Flat Dutch.....	.10	.30
954	Early Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	.10	.25
957	Purple Top White Globe.....	.15	.40
960	Yellow Globe.....	.10	.25
963	Golden Ball or Orange Jelly.....	.10	.25
966	Sweet German.....	.10	.25
969	Yellow Aberdeen.....	.10	.25
972	Large White Norfolk.....	.10	.25
973	D. & B.'s Mixture.....	.15	.25

RUTABAGA

975	Monarch.....	.10	.30
978	Improved American Purple Top.....	.10	.30
981	White Swede or Russian.....	.10	.30
984	Budlong's White Rock.....	.10	.30
985	D. & B.'s Mixture.....	.15	.30



Petoskey Parks Grass Mixtures

PRODUCING A PERFECT AND PERMANENT SWARTH OF LUXURIOUS RICHNESS; AND IS EQUALLY VALUABLE FOR RENOVATING IMPERFECT AND WORN-OUT LAWNS

THERE is nothing more attractive than a well-designed house surrounded by artistically treated grounds; and of the essential features of home grounds none is so important as a beautiful lawn—the rich, green, velvety turf being the heart and life of all. A lawn may be formed by laying turf or by sowing seed. The gain in time by sodding is so slight as to scarcely be worthy of consideration, while the results obtained by both methods are not to be compared. Sods in dry weather leave crevices about which the grass dies out; then the grasses that compose a pasture or roadside sod (generally the kind used for “sodding” lawns) are not at all the best sorts for forming a perfect lawn, and will not give a smooth, elegant surface.

PETOSKEY PARKS GRASS MIXTURES are the result of years of study and careful observation, which, if our directions are followed in seeding, **never fail to produce quickly a thrifty growth of fine velvety, rich green grass**, continuous in verdure from early spring to winter, and creating a springy, dense, carpet-like turf and permanently beautiful lawn.

THE QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED. There is no fixed rule, but a liberal sowing is always satisfactory, while a light seeding is a waste of time and usually disappointing. A beautiful lawn may be produced in a few weeks, or it may not approach perfection for two or more seasons, according to the quantity of seed sown. We have frequently, when in a hurry for a fine close turf, sown at the rate of seven bushels of 20 lbs. each to the acre, with the most successful results, but in general the following quantities will produce the best results: 1 quart to 250 square feet; 1 pound to 400 square feet; 5 pounds to 2,000 square feet; 20 pounds to 8,000 square feet; 100 pounds per acre. For renovating old lawns, about one-half the above quantities, on the average, is required.

1700. PETOSKEY PARKS SPECIAL LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

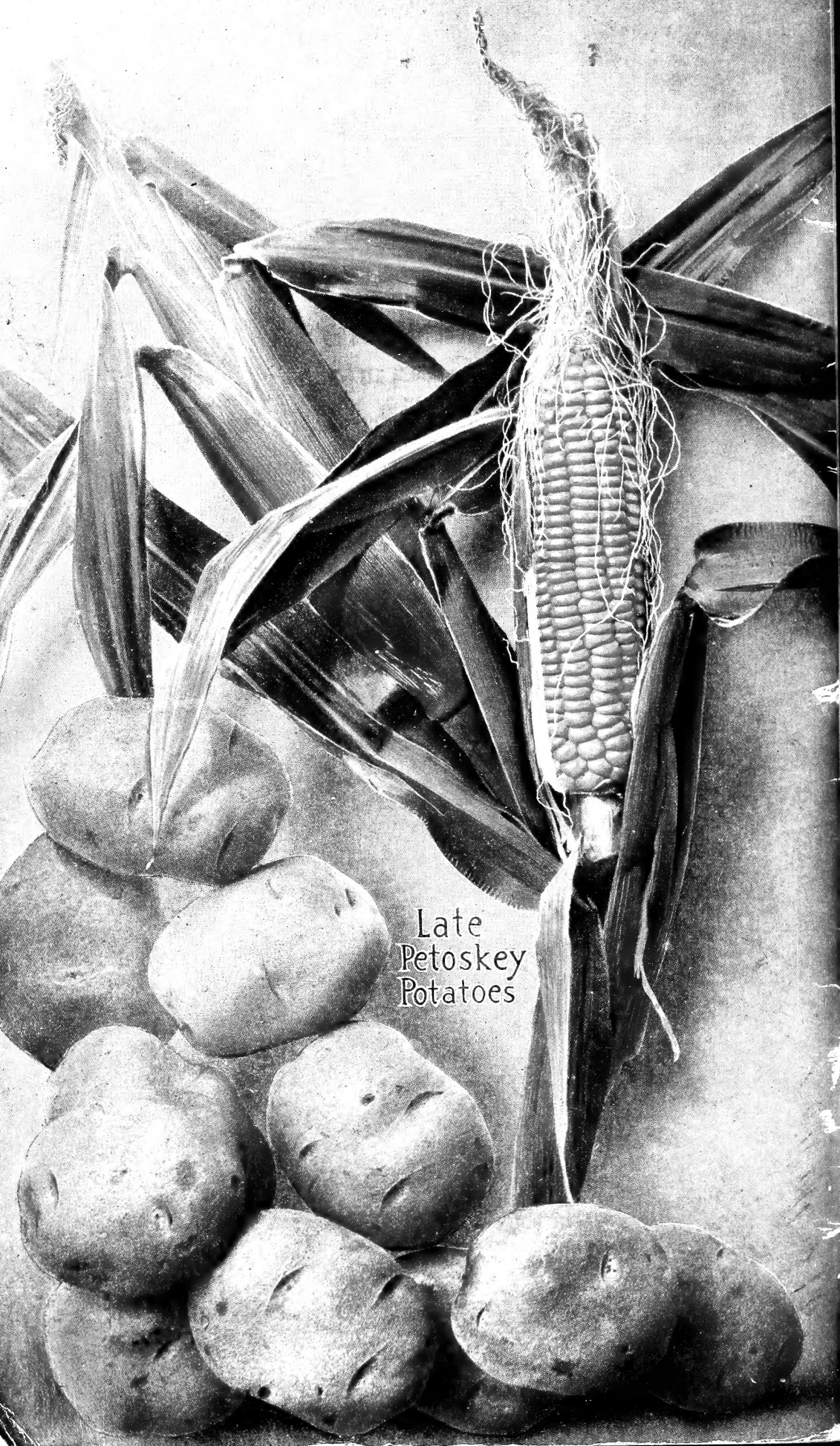
Thoroughly Tested and Analyzed for Germination and Purity

Composed of Evergreen Grasses, Suitable for our American Climate, and made up from only the finest and cleanest grades of Seed. This splendid mixture is composed of only the finest dwarf-growing evergreen grasses; absolutely free from weed seeds or other impurities; especially adapted and mixed in the proper proportion to suit the American climate. In comparing the cost of our Special Lawn Grass with other mixtures sent out by the trade, remember that the natural weight per measured bushel of our mixture is 20 pounds per bushel, while that of most mixtures is only 14 pounds per bushel. To obtain this exceptionally heavy weight per bushel, we must and do use only the heaviest and best samples of the various grasses which compose our mixture. This is in itself a guaranty against sowing weed seeds, as the heavier the mixture the more thoroughly cleaned have been the component grasses. Quart, 20 cts. (by mail, 25 cts.); 1 lb., 25 cts. (by mail, 35 cts.); 2½ lbs., 65 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.35; 20 lbs., (1 bushel), \$4.50; 50 lbs., \$11.00; 100 lbs., \$20.00. Bags free.

1703. PETOSKEY PARKS SHADY LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

On nearly all lawns there are unsightly bare spots under the shade of trees, which have baffled all efforts to get into grass, but with this mixture there need be no further difficulty. It is a combination of fine, dwarf-growing, evergreen varieties, which in their wild or natural state are to be found growing in the woods or other sheltered and shaded spots. Ground that has been densely shaded by trees is frequently “sour,” and if the drainage is defective, it is apt to be covered with moss and coarse bog grasses. In such cases an application of slaked lime, at the rate of one bushel to each thousand square feet, or forty bushels to the acre, is an excellent corrective and sweetener, but the moss should be first removed by the use of a sharp rake. Price: Quart, 20 cts. (by mail, 25 cts.); 1 lb., 25 cts. (by mail, 35 cts.); 2½ lbs., 65 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.35; 20 lbs. (1 bushel), \$4.50; 50 lbs., \$11.00; 100 lbs., \$20.00. Bags free.

Pure Gold Sweet Corn



Late
Petoskey
Potatoes